The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889. NO. 10.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

Gov. Beaver came near being a bigger man than Harrison, at the inauguration.

If the 18 of June turns out as "wet" as the 4 of March, what will the amendment folks say?

Wednesday, the third day after the inauguration, opened bright. Now give Harrison a chance.

White Caps in Indiana, the other day tarred and feathered a woman because she did not lead a decent life

June 18, next, a trial will be made whether the people are strong enough to close the spiggots on beer and wine kegs.

Firebugs are threatening Altoona. As it is closely built and of wood, the firefiend might do some awful work in that town.

The pope is said to be uneasy over the anti-Jesuit agitation in Canada. It is said that he fears that if a bitter feeling should arise it might cause serious complications.

The Penn'a soldiers, N. G, that went to the inauguration were unloaded three miles outside of Washington, and had to march through rain and mud into the city. That's real soldier life, but some o 'em no doubt, think "N. G." should stand for No Go.

Cider can be made and sold if the prohibition amendment is adopted, but it can not be sold after it has fermented. So one will have to buy his cider sweet and let it stand until it gets rily if you wish to get a little "rily" yourself on 4th of July or other legal holiday.

Things should not be thus, we now have a Republican administration:

Two thousand furnace men of the Tennessee Coal and Iron and Railway Company's furnaces, at South Pittsburg, have struck against a reduction of 10 per cent. on their wages. These furnaces are among the largest in the South, and manufacture about six hundred tons of pig iron per day.

There is nothing in Harrison's inaugural address which needs criticism. On the whole it will be read without creating any feeling other than that the new President means well. Wait and see, and let us judge him by his acts. If he has backbone enough to close the door against the spoils element of his party, he may leave the white house with as clean hands as Cleveland.

Why this agitation about a new state capitol and appropriations of thousands in directions where only the private interests of a few are taken care of? Let legislation for once begin in earnest for the benefit and relief of the great farming interests of our state. Agriculture should come in for a genuine lift once--it is the groundwork of the entire fabric of wealth and we need to strengthen the real foundations of all other interests, by helping the great agricultural community.

If the present legislature does not enact laws that will directly lessen the burden of taxation resting upon the farming interests, it will come short of its duty. This cry for some legislation, that might help the farmer in a round about way only, is simply to dodge the question. Why not go at the thing direct and openly? Give the farmer relief that will relieve. Exempt his live stock, same as a mechanic's tools are exempted, lessen the tax on machinery and implements, on his clothing and food Any one who is afraid to face this is no friend to the farming community. Many interests are protected while farming, the greatest interest of the country' 'is neglected in our legislative enactments.

There are only four claimants for the Gubernatorial chair of West Virginia, Goff, Republican, was elected on the face of the returns, but by reason of disputes as to the correctness of the returns, he was not officially declared elected as is required by law, and Fleming, Democrat, is contesting the election.

Goff qualified on Monday before a Judge, and Carr, President of the Senate, also qualified; but Governor Wilson, whose term has expired, assumes that the law requires him to continue in office until his successor is qualified, or until the Goff-Fleming contest shall be decided. Carr, as President of the Senate, says there is a vacancy in the office that calls him to the Executive Chair.

West Virginia has, therefore, three sworn in Governors and one outside contesting the election and claiming that he is entitled to be qualified and admitted to the position.

J. Ross Thompson Says the Amendment will Carry by 40,000.

J. Ross Thompson, the well-known Democratic leader of Erie, at present in Pittsburg, expresses himself as confident that the Prohibition amendment will be carried by at least 40,000 majority. He says that a large number of Democrats will vote for its passage in order to redeem the party from the slur which has heretofore been cast upon it by the claim that it was always hand and glove with the whisky element.

"My party," said he, "has been in sympathy with the liquor men in bygone days and tried to help along their interests, but these same people afterward voted for the Republican candidates. This is not what will make the amendment win, though a large number of drinking men will vote for Prohibition because they think they would be better off if no liquor was sold or made. The women of the State will work a wonderful influence on voters. They are thoroughly organized everywhere, and they will come to us and beg us to vote against whisky for the sake of their homes, their husbands and their sons. Thousands will be unable to resist these appeals."

In speaking of Judge Agnew's opinion as to when the amendment would go into effect, Mr. Thompson says the statement that it will not go into effect until additional legislation is passed will not hold good. "The very moment the measure is carried by the votes of the people the sale must legally stop," said Mr. Thompson, "for the reason that to sell it would be unlawful. The laws against the illegal sale of liquor will not be wiped out by the amendment going through, but the fact that it has carried will make the sale unlawful."

The Barn-Burners.

The mysterious burning of barns along the line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, which commenced about the first of the present year, continues. The farmers are desperate, and some of them have rigged up trap guns on their barn doors to surprise the intruders.

At Hanover, Pa., wagons are rumbling into the town hourly, laden with wheat and corn which the farmers are rushing to market to save from the barn-burners' flames.

The story of the latest fire, the barn of Mr. Abraham Herr, may afford a clue for the capture of the incendiaries of the dozen or more barns of farmers in northern Carroll county, Md., and in southern York county, Penn., near the Maryland line.

Saturday afternoon a tall man dressed in black, wearing a fur cap, got something to eat at Herr's house, in the evening returned, accompanied by another man, saying that it was a bad night and they would like to stay until morning, and they were given permission to sleep in the barn. Next morning they left early and later in the day Herr's son found a piece of paper in the feed trough which read: "Move your stock for your barn will be in ashes to-night or to-morrow." The words "to-night or to-morrow" were plainly written by a German. That afternoon in clearing out the barn, in the upper part of it was found a box containing a mixture of common earth phosphate and pure gun powder and a partly burned candle. Sunday evening two other men asked permission to sleep in his barn, and were, of course, refused. Tuesday the barn burned, almost ruining farmer Herr. Not satisfied with this fire, the barn burners have notified others of their intention to destroy their barns. One peculiarity of the burning is that the barns are all near the railroad, and another is that the burners seem to have picked out poor looking barns and left large ones whithin a short distance. The motive for the burning is still a mystery. Why men should delight in burning barns of poor farmers is a question only to be answered by the burners when they are captured. As Mr. Herr said last night: "I have no enemy on earth that I know of. I see no reason why they should burn my barn. I have worked hard to make a living, and now all is gone."

Senator Riddleberger Resigns.

Senator Riddleberger has announced in the senate chamber that he had telegraphed his resignation to the governor of Virginia, because he had been refused recognition by the chair, subsequently to this, the senator was placed under arrest by the sergeant-at arms.

The senator was arrested for interrupting the proceedings of the senate by persisting in addressing the chair without leave of the senate. He was quietly removed to the cloak room.

The governor of Virginia will no doubt, appoint a Democrat to fill Riddleberger's place.

The new administration took a severe cold on Monday. "Good times" will therefore not be inaugurated until it gets rid of a bad cough. We are willing to bear a little.

POINTS FOR REPUBLICANS.

They Will Not Take Them, However, Never Fear.

A black list of forty-three Algerized delegates who were sent to Chicago as Sherman men has been prepared for the incoming president, the price each man sold out for being set down opposite his name. Notice has been served that Senator Sherman will not permit an appointment of any one of them to be confirmed. Now, if Sherman will serve an additional notice to the effect that he will oppose the confirmation of any man nominated in return for a big campaign fund subscription, his record will be variegated with at least one little fight for reform. But a determined stand against the buyers as well as the sellers of nominations would be discourteous to the future presiding officer of the senate, and to some of its wealthiest and most influential members, and Mr. Sherman's zeal for reform is not likely to break its close connection with his personal affairs and interests.

One Democrat Saved Kansas.

The presence of one solitary Democrat in the state of Kansas saved her legislature from the disgrace of passing that joint resolution calling on congress to set aside the state government of Arkansas and subject her to martial law on account of the Clayton murder. There was no one in the house to protest against the blind bigotry and brutal injustice of the resolution, but the protest of the solitary Democrat in the senate sufficed to awaken that body to the shame of indorsing such rot, and it was laid on the table. While there is in the Kansas legislature only one member of the party that polled a plurality of 97,000 votes in the last presidential election, that state should not be foremost in accusing sister states of being too one sided in politics and suppressing the opposition.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Childs Spoke Wiser Than He Knew.

The Philadelphia Ledger makes this caustic remark about the Virginians: "Gen. Mahone says it is not for himself, but for the south, he desired a seat in the cabinet. It is sad to reflect that this great love on his part is not entirely reciprocated by the sunny south, as represented by the wise men." But for the gravity of Editor Childs' character he might be suspected of a clever pun in that last sentence.—New York Evening Post.

Let Them Worry About It.

We apprehend that this Samoan business will go all over to the incoming Republican administration—to the party which, under Rutherford B. Hayes and William Maxwell Evarts, solemnly contracted to maintain the independence of a group of South Pacific islands. Let them worry with their own treaty.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Water Note!

Gen. Harrison has not yet promised to banish wine from the White House table; still he is evidently trying to please the prohibitionists, for it has been arranged that the special train which is to carry the president-elect to Washington shall make frequent stops for water on the way to the national capital.—Chicago News.

Phineas May Rue the Day.

Showman Barnum, now that Harrison has been elected, is beginning to have bad luck. The burning of his uninsured house is an ill omen for Phineas, and a great deal may happen to him in the next four years.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Mystic Number Five.

Let the inaugural procession move in five divisions, five men abreast, and limit it to five miles in length. If some persons object arrest them in "blocks of five" and give them five and costs.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Left Handed Compliment.

The Republican party, with great unanimity, would be delighted if President Harrison would appoint Gen. Mahone to some foreign mission, and thereby secure a united Republican party in Virginia. —Washington Press.

The Popular Minority.

The most galling thought in all this business is that the wrongs to be perpetrated by the Fifty-first congress and the Republican president will be on the authority of a minority of the people.—Evansville Courier.

Foraker's High Water Pants.

Governor Foraker, it seems, can neither protect a mixed school in Ohio nor suppress the White Caps. His pantaloons, short at first, have shrunk to a shocking state of brevity.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

He Will Not Hurry the Matter.

It is safe to predict that Col. Dudley's suit against the New York newspapers for publishing his letter about "floaters in blocks of five" will not be pushed to trial with any undue haste.—Providence Journal.

The Still Pig Drinks Most Swill.

Gen. Grant was just as reticent as Mr. Harrison is, but his administration was notoriously corrupt. If silence could only bring us good government, it would be golden indeed.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Embassadors Not Democratic.

If the Harrison administration desires embassadors it must get its own congress to arrange for them. The Democracy of the country does not take to the idea.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Monster Warship.

The specifications for the armored coast defense vessel, for which bids will be opened next month, have just been completed at the navy department.

The vessel is to be of 4,000 tons displacement; length, 250 feet; beam, 59 feet, and depth, 11 feet 7½ inches from the top of the main deck beams to her inner bottom. She is to have a steel armor sixteen inches thick, and is to be built throughout of materials of domestic manufacture. The engines are to develope and successfully maintain for four consecutive hours 5,400 indicated horse power. The contractor is to receive for every horse power over the stipulated number $100 in addition to the contract price, and likewise to forfeit $100 for each horse power less than the contract calls for. The total weight of the machinery, including boilers, engines and engine room fittings, but excluding the turret machinery, is to be 431 tons.

The main battery of the ship will be the heaviest ever yet provided for a naval vessel. It will consist of one 16 inch 115 ton breech loading rifle; one 12 inch breech loading rifle and one 15 inch Zalinski dynamite gun. This will be supplemented by a secondary battery of rapid firing guns, consisting of six 33 pounders, three 9 pounders, two 6 pounders, four 3 pounders and eight Gatlings. The total cost of the ship will be $1,700,000.

Dudley as a Fugitive.

Says the *Times:* Colonel W. W. Dudley, who was one of the leading boodle managers in the Republican campaigns of 1880 and 1888, and whose open and systematic debauchery of Indiana made him amenable to the laws for the punishment of election frauds, is yet a fugitive from justice, and while he remains a fugitive from the courts of his own home, it will be idle for party organs or fellow-corruptionists to attempt his vindication.

Dudley was one of the chief corruptionists of the late national contests. He aided in general political debauchery in New York and personally directed the flood-tide of venality that divided the doubtful vote of Indiana into "blocks of five" to assure the universal corruption of all corruptible voters in that State. When detected in his open pollution of the ballot, he boldly brought libel suits against the leading New York journals, but he was soon compelled to flee the jurisdiction of his own chosen courts to escape answering those he had accused. He is now, and has been for weeks, eluding the process of the New York Courts to compel him to face the defendants in his own suits for damage, and he has been a fugitive from the law and the Courts of Indianapolis, his own home, since the day of the Presidential election.

Marriage Under Protest.

The supreme court of Michigan has been called upon to say whether a ceremony performed under these circumstances constituted a valid marriage:

The girl charged her parents with forcing her into marriage with a man she did not want to wed. During the ceremony she told the justice "if he tied the knot forty times it would not stay tied;" that she "did not like the man" and would not live with him. "They made me stand up," she continued, "and when I was asked whether I would take him to be my husband I said, "No I wont," and on every question asked me that I ought to have answered "yes" I said 'no' plain, and the next day I ran away."

In spite of this very unusual conduct the justice calmy proceeded to pronounce the pair man and wife, with the customary congratulation, and the ceremony was held legal by the circuit court. The supreme court, however, says "a concurring consent by two minds at the same instant" is essential to a legal marriage, and that the ceremony in this case was not valid because the girl did not consent to it.

Senator Stanford paid $500 for windows from which to review the inaugural parade, Senator Hearst $300 and Ira Davenport $150.

It is a singular fact, that on Monday, just as soon as Harrison had taken the oath, everybody felt a swell of "better times" in his pocket book.

Since noon on Monday, we have been under a Republican administration, yet we have not yet felt a bit of difference, excep that we had very bad weather.

The Reading iron company failed—liabilities one million dollars, and 2600 men thrown out of employment.

Mark you, Republicans, we hold you up to your promises of "better times." There must now be no such foolishness as shutting down of mills, and reduction of wages.

Monday there was a Harrison rain—indicative of four full years of Harrison reign. The groundhog only prophesies six weeks ahead and is thus set far in the shade by Benny.

Illegal Commissioners' Charges.

JUDGE PERSHING DECIDES THAT TRAVELING EXPENSES SHOULD NOT BE PAID.

Judge Pershing exploded a bomb among the county commissioners and poor directors and the hordes of aspirants for the places, on Feb. 25 It has been a custom long antedating the acts regulating the pay of these officers to charge for their traveling expenses to and from the county seat. This amounts to as much and frequently more than their salaries. Last year the charges of the poor directors were as follows: Gorman, salary $616, expenses $857; Brown, salary $606, expenses $888; Heffner, salary $572, expenses $351. The financial statement just published by the commissioners shows that they also expended for traveling expenses upwards of a thousand dollars. Judge Pershing decides that any other sum they draw from the treasury outside of the per diem is illegal.

A telegram was received at Chicago announcing the rise of a formidable rival to the Big Four beef combination of Chicago and Kansas City, of which Armour is at the head. It is said that the new syndicate represents $25,000,000 and bears the name of the American Meat Company. The organizer and President is J. R. Flagler, President of the Cotton Oil Trust. The company proposes, it is said, to dispense with middle men in the sale of their meat, and to give to consumers the benefit of the middle men's profit. Mr. Armour said to-day: "I don't know much about the undertaking, but I believe it to be quite a likely thing. I have had several hints that such a scheme was afoot. The organizers are the prominent men in the cottonseed oil trust, Mr. J. H. Flagler, Mr. Morse, Mr. Stephen W. Dorsey, Mr. N. K. Fairbank, and others. I hear that the company holds its charter under the laws of New Mexico, and has a vast tract of land, lots of beef, and all that. However formidable the rival may be or seems to be, will continue to do business at the old stand, a continuance of former patronage being solicited. We will still supply beef for a few days at least."

The Baltimore *Sun*, speaking of Cleveland's administration, says:

The writer of the article has had opportunities for obtaining an insight into the true spirit and purposes of the administration, and his conclusions are drawn in large part from conversations with the President himself. It will be seen that Mr. Cleveland continues to the very last to be the same hard-working painstaking Executive that he has been from the begining, and he frankly states that so far as he is personally concerned, he will lay down his laborious trust with a sense of relief. With reference to his future, politically, he says significantly, "I'm in no man's way." He does not believe that the tariff issue procured the defeat of the Democratic party at the last election. On the contrary, he regards tariff reform as the great living issue of the hour, and thinks the Democracy must ultimately win on that line. He is as firm as ever in advocacy of civil-service reform as the only effective antidote to the spoils system, but he does not regard himself as any less a Democrat on that account. It may be said indeed that the President has fully demonstrated his Democracy to the minds of thoughtful men by the courage and wisdom he has displayed in forcing the tariff issue upon the country. Tariff reform is traditional, orthodox, Democratic doctrine, and, insisting upon its practical application to the economic necessities of the hour, he has shown both his practical good sense and his devotion to Democratic principles. His administration has been pure and without reproach, and if it had accomplished nothing else it would have earned the gratitude of every patriotic American for its efforts to purify the tone of official life and to introduce business-like and economical methods into the management of public affairs.

A Canadian contributes an article to the March number of the *Forum* in which he holds that Canada will never become a part of the United States but will be either an independent nation or a member of a confederation of equal British states. He proves to his own satisfaction that Canada is growing in population more rapidly than its great southern neighbor and that it contains all the elements necessary to constitute a mighty nation. He declares that this republic is confronted by certain problems, including one of race, which Canada does not care to aid in solving and that our form of government is not admired across the border. His views derive additional interest from the fact that he writes as a Canadian and is presumed to fairly represent the sentiment of the majority of the people among whom he lives.

Well, the fellows that did not go to the inauguration, are glad. Those that did go, are sorry. There is no accounting for tastes.

Four new states have been added to the Union and four new stars on the flag.

On 22nd the president approved the Territorial bill admitting North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington into the Union as states. There was great satisfaction expressed on both sides of the House when it was generally known that the President had signed the bill.

The four new states will be represented in congress, probably by next December, by eight senators and five congressmen. South Dakota, the largest of the new states in population, will be entitled to two congressmen, the others to only one. Each state will have, of course, two senators. At the last election in November, when the heaviest vote ever cast in the territories was polled, the total vote for delegates was:

	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.	
Montana	22,486	17,360	5,126	Republican
North Dakota	25,290	13,801	11 489	"
South Dakota	39,326	24,759	14,667	"
Washington	26,291	18,920	7,371	"

In the election of 1886, however, Washington gave a Democratic majority of 2192 and Montana a Democratic majority of 3718. Dakota the same year gave a Republican majority of 29,053 and both North and South Dakota are likely to figure as sure Republican states in the future. The territorial legislatures of all the new states are now Republican and the new United State senators to represent them are all more than likely to be Republicans.

A crazy Indian isn't the most pleasant thing to have about. From Okeechobee, Florida, comes the news of a bloody affray among the Seminole Indians in the Everglades. "Jim," a young buck, went crazy, and, with a Winchester rifle, started out on the warpath through the camp and settlement. He first sent a bullet through the brain of Waukee Micco, chief of the Miamis; killing him instantly. He next killed Old Tiger, and probably the finest Seminole living, physically, stepped out of his wigwam just in time to see his father drop to the ground a corpse, and with a bloodcurdling war-whoop he sprang upon the maniac, and a hand-to-hand fight for the possession of the rifle followed. Tiger was superior in strength, but was at the wrong end of the gun, and before he could wrest it from his antagonist he was shot dead.

The maniac then killed two papooses of his sister, and attacked bucks, squaws and children indiscriminately. He was finally cornered and shot dead by "Billy" another Seminole brave. In less than half an hour eight Indians were killed.

A Harrisburg dispatch says it is stated on the best of authority that the committee now conducting the investigation into the management of the various soldiers' orphans' schools in this state will lose no time in devising a means for removing this class of public charges from the schools run by syndicates. The committee will recommend that by degrees the 1,500 children now in the schools at Chester Springs, Mount Joy, McAllisterville and Mercer be removed to the Northern Home, in Philadelphia; Uniontown, Fayette county; Whitehall, Cumberland county, and Mansfield, Tioga county. It is believed that the transfers, when about to be made, will induce many parents and guardians to take the children home; so that out of the 1,500 the state will probably be relieved of the necessity of supporting more than 1,200. It is proposed to remove the children from one school at a time, taking them from Mansfield, Whitehall, Uniontown and the Northern Home, in Philadelphia, in the order named.

Russia employs more men to produce less corn than any other country. When the serfs were emancipated in 1861 a portion of land, from eight to nine acres per head, was allotted throughout Russia to the peasants, who occupy themselves with the cultivation of their own ground. Since then the condition of Russia seems to have been growing worse and worse. The amount of territory given up to the serfs by the emancipation act of 1861 was about one-half of the arable land of the whole empire, so that the experiment of cutting up the large properties of a country and the formation of a landed peasantry has been tried there for more than a quarter of a century. No doubt Alexander I. meant well toward his subjects, but at present Russia seems to be in the worst possible condition.

United States District Attorney Claypole, of Indianapolis, says the New York *Herald*, who happens to be in Washington, has nothing to do with the case, but he remarks that Dudley is in a corner. If he swears that he did not write the blocks-of-five letter he will be indicted at Indianapolis for perjury, and if he admits that he did write it he will be in danger of indictment for bribery.

Senator Quay intimates that prohibition will be defeated, ditto Gov. Beaver. Thus do the Republican leaders put a damper on their bantling in order to get the future good will of the liquor interest. They passed the amendment to get favor with the temperance folks and will now wink at its defeat to win the liquor men.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON:

The Literature of the Dust.

"Jesus stooped down and . . . . wrote on the ground."—John 8 : 6.

A MOHAMMEDAN mosque stands now where once stood Herod's temple, the scene of my text. Solomon's temple had stood there, but Nebuchadnezzar thundered it down. Zerubbabel's temple had stood there, but that had been prostrated. Now we take our places in a temple that Herod built, because he was fond of great architecture, and he wanted the preceding temples to seem insignificant. Put eight or ten modern cathedrals together and they would not equal that structure. It covered nineteen acres. There were marble pillars supporting roofs of cedar, and silver tables on which stood golden cups, and there were caryings exquisite and inscriptions resplendent, glittering balustrades and ornamented gateways. The building of this temple kept ten thousand workmen busy forty-six years. In that stupendous pile of pomp and magnificence sat Christ, and a listening throng stood about Him, when

A WILD DISTURBANCE

took place. A group of men are pulling and pushing along a woman who had committed the worst crime against society. When they have brought her in front of Christ, they ask that He sentence her to death by stoning. They are a critical, merciless, disingenuous crowd. They want to get Christ into controversy and public reprehension. If He say "Let her die," they will charge Him with cruelty. If He let her go, they will charge Him with being in complicity with wickedness. Whichever way He does, they would howl at Him. Then occurs a scene which has not been sufficiently regarded. He leaves the lounge or bench on which He was sitting and goes down on one knee, or both knees, and with the forefinger of His right hand He begins

TO WRITE IN THE DUST

of the floor, word after word. But they were not to be diverted or hindered. They kept on demanding that He settle this case of transgression, until He looked up and told them that they might themselves begin the woman's assassination, if the complainant who had never done anything wrong himself would open the fire. "Go ahead, but be sure that the man who flings the first missile is immaculate." Then He resumed writing with his finger in the dust of the floor, word after word. Instead of looking over his shoulder to see what He had written the scoundrels skulked away. Finally, the whole place is clear of pursuers, antagonists and when Christ has finished this strange chirography in the dust. He looks up and finds the woman all alone. The prisoner is the only one of the court room left, the judges, the police, the prosecuting attorneys having cleared out. Christ is victor, and He says to the woman: "Where are the prosecutors in this case? Are they all gone? Then I discharge you; go, and sin no more," I have wondered

WHAT CHRIST WROTE

on the ground. For do you realize that is the only time that He ever wrote at all? I know that Eusebius says that Christ once wrote a letter to Abgarus, the king of Edessa, but there is no good evidence of such a correspondence. The wisest being the world ever saw, and the one who had more to say than any one who ever lived, never writing a book or a chapter or a page or a paragraph or a word on parchment. Nothing but the literature of the dust, and one sweep of a brush or one breath of a wind obliterated that forever. Among all the rolls of the volumes of the first library founded at Thebes there was not one scroll of Christ. Among the seven hundred thousand books of the Alexandrian library, which by the infamous decree of Caliph Omar were used as fuel to heat the four thousand baths of the city, not one sentence had Christ penned. Among all the infinitude of volumes now standing in the libraries of Edinburgh, the British Museum, or Berlin or Vienna, or the learned repositories of all nations, not one word written directly by the finger of Christ. All that He ever wrote He wrote in dust, uncertain, shifting dust.

My text says He stooped down and wrote on the ground. Standing straight up a man might write on the ground with a staff, but if with his fingers he would write in the dust, he must bend clear over. Aye, he must get at least on one knee or he cannot write on the ground. Be not surprised that

HE STOOPED DOWN

His whole life was a stooping down. Stooping down from castle to barn. Stooping down from celestial homage to mobocratic jeer. From residence above the stars to where a star had to fall to designate his landing-place. From heaven's front door to the world's back gate. From writing in round and silvered letters of constellation and galaxy on the blue scroll of heaven, to writing on the ground in the dust, which the feet of the crowd had left in Herod's temple. If in January you have ever stepped out of a prince's conservatory that had Mexican cactus and magnolias in full bloom, into the outside air ten degrees below zero, you may get some idea of Christ's change of atmosphere from celestial to terrestrial. How many heavens there are I know not, but there are at least three, for Paul was "caught up into the third heaven." Christ came

DOWN FROM HIGHEST HEAVEN

to the second heaven, and down from second heaven to first heaven, down swifter than meteors ever fell, down amidst stellar splendors that himself eclipsed, down through clouds, through atmospheres, through appalling space, down to where there was no lower depth. From being waited on at the banquet of the skies, to the broiling of fish for his own breakfast, on the banks of the lake. From emblazoned chariots of eternity to the saddle of a mule's back. The homage cherubic, seraphic, to the paying of sixty-two and a half cents of tax to Cæsar. From the deathless country to a tomb built to hide human dissolution. The uplifted wave of Galilee was high, but he had to come down before with His feet, he could touch it, and the whirlwind that rose above the billow was higher yet, but He had to come down before with His lip he could kiss it into quiet. Bethlehem a stooping down. Nazareth a stooping down. Death between two burglars a stooping down. Yes, it was in consonance with humiliations that had gone before, and with self abnegations that came after, when on that memorable day in Herod's temple He stooped down and wrote on the ground.

Whether the words He was writing were in Greek or Latin or Hebrew, I cannot say, for He knew all those languages. But

HE IS STILL STOOPING DOWN.

and with His finger writing on the ground; in the winter in letters of crystals, in the spring in letters of flowers, in summer in golden letters of harvest, in autumn in letters of fire on fallen leaves. How it would sweeten up and enrich and emblazon this world, could we see Christ's caligraphy all over it. This world was not flung out into space thousands of years ago, and then left to look out for itself. It is still under the divine care. Christ never for a half second takes His hand off of it, or it would soon be a shipwrecked world, a defunct world, an obsolete world, an abandoned world, a dead world. "Let there be light," was said at the beginning. And Christ stands under the wintry skies and says, Let there be snowflakes to enrich the earth; and under the clouds of spring and says, Come ye blossoms and make redolent the orchards; and in September, dips the branches in the vat of beautiful colors, and swings them into the hazy air. No whim of mine is this. "Without Him was not anything made that was made." Christ writing on the ground.

If we could see His hand in all the passing seasons, how it would illumine the world! All verdure and foliage would be allegoric, and again we would hear Him say as of old, "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow;" and we would not hear the whistle of a quail or the cawing of a raven or the roundelay of a brown-thresher, without saying, "Behold the fowls of the air, they gather not into barns, yet your heavenly Father feedeth them;" and a Dominic hen of the barnyard could not cluck for her brood, yet we would hear Christ saying as of old, "How often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathered her chickens under her wings;" and through the redolent hedges we would hear Christ saying, "I am the rose of Sharon;" we could not dip the seasoning from the salt-cellar without thinking of the divine suggestion, "Ye are the salt of the earth, but if the salt have lost its savor, it is fit for nothing but to be cast out and trodden under foot of men."

Let us wake up from our stupidity and take

THE WHOLE WORLD AS A PARABLE.

Then, if with gun and pack of hounds we start off before dawn, and see the morning coming down off the hills to meet us, we would cry out with the evangelist, "The day-spring from on high hath visited us; or, caught in a snow-storm, while struggling home, eyebrows and beard and apparel all covered with the whirling flakes, we would cry out with David, "Wash me, and I shall be whiter than snow." In a picture-gallery of Europe there is on the ceiling an exquisite fresco, but people having to look straight up, it wearied and dizzied them, and bent their necks almost beyond endurance; so a great looking-glass was put near the floor, and now visitors only need to look easily down into this mirror, and they see the fresco at their feet. And so, much of all the heaven of God's truth is reflected in this world as in a mirror, and the things that are above are copied by things around us.

What right have we to throw away one of God's Bibles, aye, the first Bible He ever gave the race? We talk about the Old Testament and the New Testament, but the oldest Testament contains the lessons of the natural world. Some people like the New Testament so well they discard the Old Testament. Shall we like the New Testament and the Old Testament so well as to depreciate the oldest; namely, that which was written before Moses was put afloat on the boat of leaves which was calked with asphaltum; or reject the Genesis and the Revelation that were written centuries before Adam lost a rib and gained a wife? No, no; when Deity stoops down and writes on the ground, let us read it. I would have no less appreciation of the Bible on paper that comes out of the paper-mill, but I would urge appreciation of

THE BIBLE IN THE GRASS,

the Bible in the sand hill, the Bible in the geranium, the Bible in the asphodel, the Bible in the dust. Some one asked an ancient king whether he had seen the eclipse of the sun. "No," said he, "I have so much to do on earth. I have no time to look at heaven." And if our faculties were all awake in the study of God, we would not have time to go much further than the first grass blade. I have no fear that natural religion will ever contradict what we call revealed religion. I have no sympathy with the followers of Aristotle, who, after the telescope was invented, would not look through it, lest it contradict some of the theories of their great master. I shall be glad to put against one lid of the Bible the microscope, and against the other lid of the Bible the telescope.

But when Christ stooped down and wrote on the ground, what did He write? The Pharisees did not stop to examine. The cowards, whipped of their own consciences, fled pell-mell. Nothing will flay a man like an aroused conscience. Dr. Stevens, in his "History of Methodism," says that when Rev. Benjamin Abbott of olden times was preaching, he exclaimed: "For aught I know there may be a murderer in this house," and a man rose in the assemblage and started for the door, and bawled aloud, confessing to a murder he had committed fifteen years before. And no wonder these Pharisees, reminded of their sins, took to their heels. But what did Christ write on the ground? The Bible does not state. Yet, as Christ never wrote anything except that once, you cannot blame us for wanting to know what He really did write. But I am certain He wrote nothing trivial, or nothing unimportant. And will you allow me to say that I think

I KNOW WHAT HE WROTE

on the ground? I judge from the circumstances. He might have written other things, but kneeling there in the temple, surrounded by a pack of hypocrites, who were a self-appointed constabulary, and having in His presence a persecuted woman, who evidently was very penitent for her sins, I am sure He wrote two words, both of them graphic and tremendous and reverberating. And the one word was Hyprocrisy, and the other word was Forgiveness.

From the way these Pharisees and scribes vacated the premises and got out into the fresh air, as Christ, with just one ironical sentence, unmasked them, I know they were first-class hypocrites. It was then as it is now. The more faults and inconsistencies people have of their own, the more severe and censorious are they about the faults of others. Here they are—twenty stout men arresting and arraigning one weak woman! Magnificent business to be engaged in! They wanted the fun of seeing her faint away under a heavy judicial sentence from Christ, and then after she had been taken outside the city and fastened at the foot or a precipice, the Scribes and Pharisees wanted the satisfaction of each coming and dropping a big stone on her head, for that was the style of capital punishment that they asked for. Some people have taken the responsibility of saying that Christ never laughed. But I think as he saw those men drop everything, chagrined, mortified, exposed, and go out quicker than they came in,

HE MUST HAVE LAUGHED.

At any rate, it makes me laugh to read of it. All of these libertines, dramatizing indignation against impurity! Blind bats lecturing on optics! A flock of crows on their way up from a carcass, denouncing carrion! Yes, I think that one word written on the ground that day by the finger of Christ was the awful word Hypocr'sy. But I am sure there was another word in that dust. From her entire manner I am sure that arraigned woman was repentent. She made no apology, and Christ in no wise belittled her sin. But her supplicatory behavior and her tears moved Him, and when He stooped down to write on the ground, He wrote that mighty, that imperial word Forgiveness.

When on Sinai God wrote the law, He wrote it with finger of lightning on tables of stone, each word cut as by a chisel into the hard granite surface. But when He writes the offence of this woman He writes it in dust so that it can be easily rubbed out; and when she repents of it, oh, He was a merciful Christ! I was reading of

A LEGEND

that is told in the far east about Him. He was walking through the streets of a city and He saw a crowd around a dead dog. And one man said: "What a loathsome object is that dog!" "Yes," said another, "his ears are mauled and bleeding." "Yes," said another, "even his hide would not be of any use to the tanner." "Yes," said another, "the odor of his carcass is dreadful." Then Christ, standing there, said: "But pearls cannot equal the whiteness of his teeth." Then the people, moved by the idea that any one could find anything pleasant concerning a dead dog, said: "Why, this must be Jesus of Nazareth!" Reproved and convicted, they went away. Surely this legend of Christ is good enough to be true. Kindness in all His words and ways and habits. Forgiveness! Word of eleven letters, and some of them thrones, and some of them palm branches. Better have Christ write close to our names that one word, though He write it in dust, than to have our name cut into monumental granite with the letters that the storms of a thousand years cannot obliterate. Bishop Babington had a book of only three leaves. The first leaf was black, the second leaf red, the third leaf white. The black leaf suggested sin; the red leaf atonement; the white leaf purification. That is the whole story. God will abundantly pardon.

SYMPATHY WITH THE PENITENT.

I must not forget to say that as Christ, stooping down, with His finger wrote on the ground, it is evident that His sympathies are with this penitent woman, and that He has no sympathy with her hypocritical pursuers. Just opposite to that is the world's habit. Why didn't these unclean Pharisees bring one of their own number to Christ for excoriation and capital punishment? No, no; they overlook that in a man which they damnate in a woman. And so the world has had for offending women scourges and objurgation, and for just one offence she becomes an outcast, while for men whose lives have been sodomic for twenty years, the world swings open its doors of brilliant welcome; and they may sit in legislatures and senates and parlaments, or on thrones. Unlike the Christ of my text, the world writes a man's misdemeanor in dust, but chisels a woman's offence with great capitals upon ineffaceable marble.

For foreign lords and princes, whose names cannot even be mentioned in respectable circles abroad because they are walking lazarettos of abomination, our American princess of fortune wait, and at the first beck sail out with them into the blackness and darkness forever. And in what are called higher circles of society there is now not only the imitation of foreign dress and foreign manners, but an imitation of foreign dissoluteness. I like an Englishman, and I like an American, but *the sickest creature on earth* is an American playing the Englishman. Society needs to be reconstructed on this subject. Treat them alike, masculine crime and feminine crime. If you cut the one in granite, cut them both in granite. If you write the one in dust, write them both in dust. No, no, says the world: let woman go down and let man go up. What is that I hear plashing into the East River at midnight? and then there is a gurgle as of strangulation, and all is still. Never mind. It is only a woman too discouraged to live. Let the mills of the cruel world grind right on.

But while I speak of Christ of the text, His stooping down writing in the dust, do not think I underrate the literature of the dust. It is the

MOST TREMENDOUS OF ALL LITERATURE.

It is the greatest of all libraries. When Layard exhumed Nineveh he was only opening the door of its mighty dust. The excavations of Pompeii have only been the unclasping of the lids of a volume of a nation's dust. When Admiral Farragut and his friends, a few years ago, visited that resurrected city, the house of Balbo, who had been one of its chief citizens in its prosperous days, was opened, and a table was spread in that house which eighteen hundred and ten years had been buried by volcanic eruption, and Farragut and his guests walked over the exquisite mosaics and under the beautiful fresco, and it almost seemed like being entertained by those who eighteen centuries ago had turned to dust. Oh this mighty literature of the dust! Where are the remains of Sennacherib and Attila and Epaminondas and Tamerlane and Trojan and Philip of Macedon and Julius Cæsar? Dust! Where are the heroes who fought on both sides at Chæronea, at Hastings, at Marathon, at Cressy, of the 110,000 men who fought at Agincourt, of the 250,000 men who faced death at Jena, of the 400,000 whose armor glittered in the sun at Wagram, of the 1,000,000 men under Darius at arbella, of the 2,641,000 men under Xerxes at Thermopylæ? Dust!

Where are the guests who danced the floors of the Alhambra or the Persian palaces of Ahasuerus? Dust! Where are the musicians who played, and the orators who spoke, and the sculptors who chiseled, and the architects who built, in all the centuries except our own? Dust! The greatest library of the world, that which has the widest shelves and the longest aisles and the most multitudinous volumes and the vastest wealth, is

THE UNDERGROUND LIBRARY.

It is the royal library, the continental library, the hemispheric library, the planetary library, the library of the dust. And all these library cases will be opened, and all these scrolls unrolled, and all these volumes unclasped; and as easily as in our library or mine we take up a book, blow the dust off of it, and turn over its pages, so easily will the Lord of the Resurrection pick up out of this library of dust every volume of human life, and open it and read it and display it. And the volume will be rebound, to be set in the royal library of the King's palace, or in the prison library of the self-destroyed. Oh this mighty literature of the dust! It is not so wonderful, after all, that Christ chose, instead of an inkstand, the impressionable sand on the floor of an ancient temple, and, instead of a hard pen, put forth his forefinger, with the same kind of nerve and muscle and bone and flesh as that which makes up our own forefinger, and wrote the awful doom of hypocrisy, and full and complete forgiveness for repentant sinners, even the worst.

And now I can believe that which I read, how that mother kept burning,

A CANDLE IN THE WINDOW

every night for ten years, and one night, very late, a poor waif of the street entered. The aged woman said to her, "Sit down by the fire," and the stranger said, "Why do you keep that light in the window?" The aged woman said: "That is to light my wayward daughter when she returns. Since she went away, ten years ago, my hair has turned white. Folks blame me for worrying about her, but you see I am her mother, and sometimes, half a dozen times a night, I open the door and look out into the darkness and cry, 'Lizzie!' 'Lizzie!' But I must not tell you any more about my trouble, for I guess, from the way you cry, you have trouble enough of your own. Why, how cold and sick you seem! Oh, my! can it be? Yes, you are Lizzie, my own lost child! Thank God that you are home again!" And what a time of rejoicing there was in that house that night! And Christ again stooped down, and in the ashes of that hearth, now lighted up, not more by the great blazing logs than by the joy of a reunited household, wrote the same liberating words that He had written more than eighteen hundred years ago in the dust of the Jerusalem temple. Forgiveness! A word broad enough and high enough to let pass through it all the armies of heaven, a million abreast, on white horses, nostril to nostril, flank to flank.

English and American Phrases.

The poorest Englishman has the luxury of burning soft coal, and his parlor or kitchen open-grate fire, with its playing flames, is in cheerfulness far beyond our glowing but flameless masses. They say over there "coals on sale," and not "coals for sale." There is, in some respects, quite a difference between the "King's English" and the "President's English." For our "livery stable," they hang out "cars on hire." A pitcher over there is a "jug;" the word "tumbler" for a glass is Greek to them; baggage is "luggage;" a roasting piece of beef is a "joint," and a street-car is a "tram." I asked a London "bus" driver once if he was going to the river, meaning the Thames, I do not think he had ever heard the word before as applicable to anything at or near London. The Thames in London is "Westminster," "Waterloo," "Blackfriars," "London," or some other bridge. They have forgotten there that it ever was a river.

He Put a Stop to It.

Ladies who are annoyed by the efforts of admiring acquaintances who endeavor to imitate their dresses can take a hint from the Prince of Wales who has become disgusted with the slavish imitation of his dress affected by dudes and mashers. Last year he took effectual means to put a stop to this folly. He ordered from some unknown source an ugly suit of dirty blanket tweed. He then put on a hideous red shirt with a blue collar, a soft felt hat with a low cream colored crown and a band of orange ribbon, and thrust a silk handkerchief into his breast pocket. The costume was something fearful to behold, but it effected its purpose, as he had it all to himself. It was so hideous that even the cads would not copy it.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY MARCH 10, 1889.

The Child-Like Spirit.

LESSON TEXT.

(Mark 9 : 33-42. Memory verses, 36-37.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the Mighty Worker.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me: or else believe me for the very works' sake.*—John 14 : 11.

LESSON TOPIC: *The Gain of Humility.*

Lesson Outline: 1. Advancement, vs. 33-35. 2. Acknowledgment. vs. 38-40. 3. Reward, vs. 36, 37, 41, 42.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein.*—Mark 10 : 15.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Mark 9 : 33-42. The gain of humility.
T.—Matt. 18 : 1 : 14. God's care of the lowly.
W.—Luke 9 : 46-50. Who is greatest?
T.—John 13 : 1-17. A lesson in lowliness.
F.—Luke 18 : 9-14. Pride and lowliness.
S.—Matt. 25 : 31-40. Rewarding the lowly.
S.—1 John 1 : 1-10. Fellowship with God.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. ADVANCEMENT.

I. The Aspiring Disciples:

They had disputed one with another ....who was greatest (34).
Who then is greatest in the kingdom of heaven? (Matt. 18 : 1).
There arose a reasoning.....which.... should be greatest (Luke 9 : 46).
Lording it over the charge allotted to you (1 Pet. 5 : 3).
Who loveth to have the pre-eminence among them (3 John 9).

II. The Effective Teacher:

He sat down, and called the twelve; and he saith—(35).
He taught them as one having authority (Matt. 7 : 29).
Thou are a teacher come from God (John 3 : 2).
Thou hast the words of eternal life (John 6 : 68).
Never man so spake (John 7 : 46).

III. The Novel Lesson:

If any man would be first, he shall be last of all (35).
He that is greatest among you shall be your servant (Matt. 23 : 11).
He that is least among you all, the same is great (Luke 9 : 48).
Ye also ought to wash one another's feet (John 13 : 14).
Humble yourselves,....and he shall exalt you (Jas. 4 : 10).

1. "When he was in the house he asked them." (1) The abode; (2) The company; (3) The conversation.—(1) Privacy with Jesus; (2) Profit with Jesus.
2. "But they held their peace." (1) Conscious that Jesus knew; (2) Convinced that they had erred; (3) Ashamed at their detection.
3. "He sat down, and called the twelve; and he saith unto them." The model teacher; (1) Seated in serenity; (2) Surrounded by pupils; (3) Expounding the truth.

II. ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I. An Unknown Worker:

We saw one casting out devils in thy name (38).
Many others, which ministered unto them (Luke 8 : 3).
Others have laboured, and ye are entered into their labour (John 4 : 38).
Help those women, for they laboured with me in the gospel (Phil. 4 : 3).
Ye ministered unto the saints, and still do minister (Heb. 6 : 10).

II. An Unwarranted Rebuke:

We forebade him, because he followed not us (38).
My lord Moses, forbid them (Num. 11 : 28).
Peter took him, and began to rebuke him (Matt. 16 : 22).
Master, rebuke thy disciples (Luke 19 : 39).
Rebuke not an elder (1 Tim. 5 : 1).

III. An Unmistakable Endorsement.

He that is not against us is for us (40).
I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel (Matt. 8 : 10).
O woman, great is thy faith (Matt. 15 : 28).
Well done, good and faithful servant (Matt. 25 : 23).
Come, ye blessed of my Father (Matt. 25 : 34).

1. "We saw one casting out devils in thy name." (1) An unknown worker; (2) A noble work; (3) A divine helper.
2. "We forbade him, because he followed not us." (Religious intolerance: (1) Quick to detect; (2) Ready to condemn; (3) Shallow in justification.
3. "He that is not against us is for us." (1) For, or against, in deeds, (2) For, or against, in destiny.

III REWARD.

I. Fellowship with the Son:

Whosoever shall receive one of such, ...receiveth me (37).
He that receiveth you receiveth me (Matt. 10 : 40).
Whoso shall receive one such little child ....receiveth me (Matt. 18 : 5).
As ye did it unto one of these....ye did it unto me (Matt. 25 : 40).
Our fellowship is with....his Son Jesus Christ (1 John 1 : 3).

II. Fellowship with the Father:

Whosoever receiveth me, receiveth ....him that sent me (37).
He that receiveth me receiveth him that sent me (Matt. 10 : 40).
He that believeth on me, believeth.... on him that sent me (John 12 : 44).
We will come unto him, and make our abode with him (John 14 : 23).
Our fellowship is with the Father (1 John 1 : 3).

III. Superadded Honors:

He shall in no wise lose his reward (41).
Thy Father....shall recompense thee (Matt. 6 : 6).
Your reward is great in heaven (Luke 6 : 23).
If any man serve me, him will the Father honor (John 12 : 26)
My reward is with me, to render to each man (Rev. 22 : 12).

1. "Whosoever shall receive one of such.....receiveth me." (1) Receiving Christ's little ones; (2) Receiving Christ himself.—(1) Little deeds of kindness; (2) Great doers of blessing.
2. "A cup of water to drink." (1) An unpretentious gift; (2) A high motive; (3) A limitless result.
3. "It were better for him." (1) The deed supposed; (2) The fate preferred.—(1) The offense; (2) The offender; (3) The penalty.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

THE GAIN OF THE LOWLY.

They shall be honored (Prov. 18 : 12, 29 : 23; Mark 9 : 35).
The shall inherit the earth (Matt. 5 : 5).
They shall possess the kingdom (Matt. 5 : 3).
God respects them (Psa. 138 : 6: Isa. 66 : 2).
God hears them (Psa. 9 : 12; 34 : 6).
God lifts them up (Jas. 4 : 10; 1 Pet. 5 : 6).
They receive more grace (Prov. 3 : 34; Jas. 4 : 6).
God dwells with them (Psa. 34 : 18; Isa 57 : 15).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

A week after the conversation at Cæsarea Philippi the Transfiguration occurred (Mark 9 : 2-8). No incident is recorded as intervening, and it is therefore probable that the time was spent in comparative retirement. If, indeed, as some would have it, Mount Tabor was the scene of the transfiguration, the week must have been mainly occupied with the comparatively long journey thither. But Mount Hermon is the more probable locality, being near to Cæsarea Philippi. The next day after that event the lunatic boy was healed, the miracle being most fully narated by Mark (Mark 9 : 14-29). After this there was a journey through Galilee, during which there was another prediction of the Passion (Mark 9 : 30-32). Immediately after the arrival at Capernaum, Matthew inserts the miracle by which the payment of the 'half-shekel" temple tax was provided for (Matt. 17 : 24-27). The lesson follows at once ("in that hour," Matthew).

The place was Capernaum; the time probably about two weeks after the last lesson, in the late summer, or early autumn, of the year of Rome 782 (A. D. 29), shortly before the feast of tabernacles (John 7).

Parallel passage: Matthew 18 : 1-6 (that evangelist giving, however, a much longer report of the discourse on that occasion).

Kleptomania Is Increasing.

A wave of kleptomania is passing over New York city. Every day the advertisements cry aloud for the "lady and gentleman who took a gold headed umbrella" from one of the theatres, or for "the lady who borrowed a canary, blind in one eye," from a bird shop. The dry goods stores are the scene of most of these pilferings.

"Few of them become public," said the manager of a leading house, "and we suffer few losses in the end."

"How do you avoid them?"

"To begin with, almost every real kleptomaniac in the city is known to us. Many of them move in the best society. We instruct our girls to keep a strict watch on them, and if they take anything from the counters, we send a bill for it to their friends."

"Why should not their friends return the articles?"

"Sometimes they do. As a rule, however, they pay and say nothing about it."

"Do you meet with any serious cases?"

"I know a lady who in church is liable to purloin even the ornaments of the altar, and another who, at table, if she can find nothing more attractive, has been seen to fill her pockets with bread crumbs."

"What do kleptomaniacs usually steal?"

"Anything that glitters. A shining object is always the first to draw their attention. Photographs, too, have much the same influence. We have sometimes missed an entire stock of some actor or actress, for whom there was no particular demand, and have found it long afterwards in the possession of a kleptomaniac."

"Is kleptomania more common at one season than another?"

"We generally look for it in the fall. It is like any other form of lunacy."

"Yes," said a physician, "it is a kind of lunacy, and a much abused kind of lunacy too. Epileptics are subject to it. Persons with abnormally shaped hands are subject to it. Some maniacs who are beyond reproach in their lucid moments have the impulse to secrete their food or to steal small objects in the asylum. I have read of a man who would not eat unless his food was stolen; of a doctor who could not help stealing from his patients; of a clergyman who delighted in purloining bits of candle, and of a man who, at the point of death, stole the snuff box of his confessor."

"Can there be an epidemic of kleptomania?"

"Certainly. If you go to an asylum you will find that one year is noted for religious madness, another for criminal madness.

The Supreme Court Bible.

The Supreme Court Bible is a small, black, velvet-covered octavo. It has been used in the administration of every oath since 1808. Every Chief Justice and every Associate Justice of the United States has held this little sacred tome in taking oath of office. Many thousands of lawyers have held it, and to write the names of the men who have touched its covers would be to name the men who have made the bench and bar of the United States illustrious. It was printed in London in 1799, and is to-day but little the worse for wear.

FARM NOTES.

LAMBS FOR THE EARLY SPRING MARKET.—The underground basement of a barn, if dry, furnishes proper quarters for raising winter lambs. It should be well lighted and lined inside with sheathing paper. Double walls filled in will not answer, for rats make havoc of the filling. The space should be divided into pens about 18x16 feet, with an alley through the center. Each pen will accommodate 15 ewes. A rack for fodder is placed in the center so that the sheep can go all around it. Feed troughs are fastened to its base on both sides in such a manner as to catch the leaves that fall off the fodder. The ewes are given clover, hay and corn fodder, all they will eat. Their grain ration is whole corn, oil meal and wheat bran, mixed equally by weight, of which each ewe will consume about two quarts a day. In addition they are fed all the beets and turnips they will eat. The sheep will generate too much heat and the temperature is kept at about 50° by air shafts containing check-valves. Salt is kept constantly before them and water in pails. The gates are made so high from the floor that the lambs can escape into the alley, where there are feed troughs always supplied with the same grain ration.

The ewes are placed in the pens about December 1st, and are shorn immediately or the wool would soon commence to drop; besides, this rids them of annoying ticks. When lambs begin to drop the shepherd should be with his flock all the time he is not eating or sleeping. Youg lambs daubed with the glutinous colt ostrum should have it removed with warm soap-suds, and then be wiped dry. It should be the shepherd's aim not to lose one lamb. He must pet his sheep and lambs, and get them so they have no fear of him. Dogs, children and loud talking adults should not be allowed in the fold, and very few strangers. The commission merchant to whom the lambs are consigned will tell when and how to kill and dress lambs. This is high feeding, but it is nearly paid for in the superior condition the ewes are in for the butcher in early spring when mutton is scarce. For the best results these go to the shambles as soon as dry, and a new flock is gathered for the next year.

THE VALUE OF A PEDIGREE.—The male animal, ram or bull, or male of whatever other class of farm stock needs improvement, must be himself good, from good parents, and the further back the continuous lines of excellent progenitors stretch the stronger reason we have for confidence that good results will follow his introduction. The lines may so stretch back without a break in the inheritance of excellence although we may not have the means of blood tracing them—in other words, the descent and the blood may be right, yet unrecorded. Our knowledge can not make any difference in the power or lack of power. Still, knowledge of the particulars of descent is worth having. It may prove very useful sometimes. Let us then, by all means, place the true value upon that knowledge, and have the pedigrees of our stock, if possible, and take pains to preserve records of descent for our own information and the information of those who may succeed us. I hold that pedigree the longer the better, is a thing to be desired, accompanying merit granted.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Maine Farmer* takes great pains to give his cattle all the open air exercise they require throughout the winter on warm sunny days. Sunlight and exercise are two of the greatest factors in promoting health. Shut up human beings in a cotton, oil cloth or shoe factory, month after month, carrying them their food and allowing them no exercise at all, and how long before consumption will seize upon them? It is silly to think that cotton seed meal or any other highly concentrated food will originate tuberculosis or pleuro-pneumonia.

A MONTANA sheep breeder offers to rent ewes at fifty cents a year, the man taking them to have the wool and increase, but bound to return the full number at the end of the specified time. As the sheep are worth perhaps $2.50 each, the capitalist makes twenty per cent. for his money and risk. This seems large, but in the Territories farmers often pay higher rates than this. Two per cent. a month is a frequent price for the use of money there. This is twenty-four per cent. a year, and as it is often compounded several times in twelve months, it amounts to considerably more than this.

CLAUS SPRECKELS, the "ex-sugar-king" of the Sandwich Islands, who is now giving his attention to the encouragement of beet-sugar culture in Northern California, says that the beet-sugar industry can be established in almost every State in the Union, and that it will give a net profit of from fifty to seventy-five dollars an acre to the farmers.

MOST every farmer is aware of the fact that a sheep must be fat to make the best mutton, but few conceive the the idea that a properly and well fed sheep produces more and better wool than one poorly fed and cared for. Wool is a product from feeding, just the same as fat or flesh, and the flock should be fed and managed with a view to wool growth, and that of fine quality.

ACCORDING to Professor John Wilson, of the University of Edinburgh, than whom there is no higher authority, the Shropshires originated in the mixture of the blood of the Morfe Common sheep, the Southdowns, Leicesters and Cotswolds. Each of these had some special excellence to contribute. The Morfe Commons had good constitutions the Southdowns quality of flesh, the Leicesters symmetry of form, and the Cotswolds size.

THE disposition of swine is to pile up in cold weather, and the warmer we can keep it underneath them the less liable they are to do this, and unless they can be prevented from doing it to a great extent disease is much more liable to break out among them

HOUSEHOLD

ROAST GOOSE.—Draw clean, and singe the goose the same as a chicken. Wipe it inside and out with a damp towel. Fill with potato or onion stuffing. Sew it up and truss, being careful not to fill it too full, as dressing always swells while cooking. Place it in a baking pan, put a cup of water and a teaspoonful of salt in the pan, and place in a quick oven. Roast twenty-five minutes to every pound, basting every ten minutes; after the goose has been roasting one hour, cool the oven, and roast the remainder of the time at a moderate heat. Serve with giblet sauce made the same as for roast chicken.

CREAM CAKE PIE:—Beat the yolks of two eggs, one and a half cups of sugar, and three ounces of butter together until light, then add one cup (a half pint) of lukewarm water, mix and add two and a half cups of flour. Beat until very smooth, then add the well beaten whites of the two eggs and two large teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix thoroughly and bake in an oblong pan in a moderate oven for about forty-five minutes. When cold, split into two layers and pour between and around them a soft custard, flavored with vanilla.

TO KEEP MILK SWEET.—Boil the pitcher or can in which the milk is to be put for ten minutes, take it from the boiling water, and without wiping it pour into it the milk. Then set the pitcher back in the boiling water. Remove and cover the pitcher with a layer of absorbent cotton and boil for five minutes. The boiling water destroys the germs on the sides of the pitcher, and the absorbent cotton keeps other germs from settling in the milk and causing fermentation. Pour out milk as it is needed, disturbing as little as possible the cotton covering. Milk for invalids and babies can thus be kept sweet for many hours.

LEMON CREAMS.—Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch in a little water, add the juice and grated rind of one lemon, and one cup of sugar, on this pour two and a half cups of hot water, add the beaten yolks of three eggs, set on the stove and cook slowly, stirring till it thickens like custard, remove from the fire, and stir in the whites of the eggs beaten stiff, put in a dish and set away to get cold. It is nice for dessert with cake, and can be made the day before you want to use it.

LEMON PUFFS.—Powder and sift a pound and a quarter of loaf sugar and mix it with the grated rind of two fresh lemons. Then whisk the whites of three eggs to a stiff froth and add gradually to it the mixture of sugar and grated lemon. Whisk all thoroughly together until it becomes a thick paste. Then cut it into pieces of the desired shape, handling the paste as little as possible. Place the pieces upon oiled white paper, and bake on tins in a moderate oven. Eight to ten minutes will suffice:

LOBSTER SALAD.—Take one hen lobster well boiled, two heads of lettuce (or any seasonable substitute), two slices of beet root, a small cucumber sliced, two eggs, salt and cayenne pepper moderately, then add the meat of the lobster carefully picked, reserving some of the meat for garnishing. You can ornament the dish either with sliced egg, leaves of lettuce or slices of beet, or with all combined if you have the time and taste.

SPONGE CAKE.—One heaping cup of coffee A sugar, the yolks of three eggs beaten with the sugar until light, then add a half cup of water and a tablespoonful of essence of lemon, a heaping cup of sifted flour with a teaspoonful and a half of baking powder mixed with the flour; the beaten whites of the eggs add last. This makes a very nice layer cake by putting either cocoanut, chocolate or jelly between.

CURRIED LOBSTERS. — Place in a stewpan four ounces of butter and melt it. Then throw in the lobster, cut up, with a tablespoonful of curry powder. Let it simmer for one minute, stirring so as to prevent it burning. Squeeze a lemon on it, and serve on a warm dish.

BREAD PUDDING.—One pint of milk two eggs, one cup bread crumbs, one tablespoon of melted butter. Soak the bread crumbs in the milk, add yolks of the two eggs well beaten, then butter, and lastly the whites well whipped. Bake about the same as you would a custard and eat with sauce.

OATMEAL MUSH ROLLS.—Take cold oatmeal mush, and work lightly into it enough Graham flour to mold it into rolls. Do not overwork it, as too much kneading spoils the effect. Roll out the dough with the hands on the molding board into a long roll, about an inch and a half in diameter, cut off pieces three inches long, and bake on the grate of a quick oven half an hour. Serve warm or cold.

MUTTON STEAKS, FRIED.—Make a batter of grated bread crumbs, milk and one egg. Put it into a shallow dish. Have some mutton steaks cut from the loin, with the bone cut short. Have ready in a frying pan hot butter or dripping. Dip each steak twice in the batter, then fry them brown and send to the table very hot.

THE secret of frying small fish crisp and brown, without either egg or bread crumbs, is to fry it well, flour both sides (do not be niggardly with the Indian meal), and plunge it into plenty of boiling fat. Be sure the fat is boiling, and plenty of it, as upon that depends the crispness and brownness of the fish.

TAPIOCA JELLY.—One half pint of tapioca, one quart of water, the juice and grated rind of a lemon. Soak the tapioca over night in water, sweeten and boil it for an hour in a farena kettle. When nearly done stir in the lemon and pour it into molds. Serve with cream sweetened.

FINANCIAL ITEM.—"What has become of the cashier of the National Bank?" asks Jones, who has just returned after a brief absence.

Smith—Gone straight to Canada.

"Gone straight to Canada, has he? Well, do you know I always suspected that there was something crooked about him."

THE colored servant in the South is occasionally good at repartee. Mrs. Yerger found her servant, Belindy, reposing in the rocking chair reading a newspaper. "You seem to think you are the lady of the house," said Mrs. Yerger, sarcastically.

"No, mum, I's brack, but I's no sich a fool as dat."

THEY were at the theater and she had thoughtlessly eaten at dinner some soup with the flavor of onion in it.

"Oh, Mr. Howlingswell," she said adroitly, putting a morsel of perfumed lace and cambric to her face, "do you notice that some one near us has had the bad taste to eat onions before coming in the theater tonight?"

"Why, no, Miss Clara, I hadn't until you spoke."

Prepare for Spring

Now is the time to prepare for spring, and your own system is of first importance. If you have not felt well during the winter, if you have been overworked, or closely confined in badly ventilated rooms or shops, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Take it early and you will ward off attacks of disease or escape the effects of impure blood and that tired feeling, so common in the spring. Do not delay. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

"I wish to state the benefit I derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have used it in the spring for three years for debility and can say that I gained in flesh and strength after using one bottle. It has also cured me of sick headache," MRS. F. H. ANDREWS, South Woodstock, Conn.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for loss of appetite, dyspepsia, and general languor. It did me a vast amount of good, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it." J. W. WILLSFORD, Quincy, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

AGENT—I'd like to insure your life.

Respectable old party—I don't want my life insured.

"But we offer special inducements. Every policy is paid on death."

"Well, all the companys do that."

"Yes, but we pay up even if you are hanged. How's that for a special inducement?"

The Woman's Journal

is published in the interest of the Original Philadelphia Woman's Exchange now in its 4th year, No. 19 south 13th street, 2nd floor front. This Exchange is open to all, and was originated and is supported by your most humble servant, Subscription to the Woman's Journal $1.00 per year. Sample copy mailed free to any address.

Respectfully,
SARA D. ARMBRUSTER.

The best thing to clean tinware is common soda; rub on briskly with a damp cloth, after which wipe dry.

A Radical Cure for Epileptic Fits.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease which I warrant to cure the worst cases. So strong is my faith in its virtues that I will send free a sample bottle and valuable treatise to any sufferer who will give me his P. O. and Express address. Respy.,
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

George Routledge, the London publisher, printed and sold 600,000 copies of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Don't commit suicide! if you have dyspepsia; with headache, heartburn, distress in the stomach, no appetite, and are all worn out—but take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured. It creates an appetite, and gently regulates the digestion. Sold by druggists.

Kansas boasts of having the largest two military reservations in the country—Forts Leavenworth and Riley.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer is kept by all dealers. One box lasts as long as two of any other. Received medals at North Carolina State Fair, Centennial, and Paris Exposition.

A walking-stick, the crutch- handle of which is an ear trumpet is the latest convenience for deaf men.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

Rub your lamp chimneys, after washing, with dry salt, and you will be surprised at the new brilliancy of your lights.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 831 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

The public debt shows another reduction of $14,427,595.

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

New York claims a total property valuation of over $2,000,000,000.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Burn over the fields that are covered with stubble and dried grass.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

AN UNLUCKY DAY.—"I tell you there is something in this superstition about Friday being an unlucky day," said Joughnes, with much earnestness. "Why, I proposed to Miss Mamie Higgins on Friday."

"Aha, I see," said Smythe, "And she rejected you, of course?"

"Great Cupid! no! she accepted me, and we've been married nearly a year."

CONVALESCENT YOUTH — I can't swaller dis taller, mammy, 'deed I can't.

Mother—You better eat dat candle, you triflin' nigger! Ain't de doctor charged me ter keep you on a light diet?

ANY ONE CAN DYE DIAMOND DYES

A Dress, or a Coat, Ribbons, Feathers, Yarns, Rags, etc. — *Any Color* FOR TEN CENTS

and in many other ways SAVE Money, and make things look like NEW, by using DIAMOND DYES. The work is easy, simple, quick; the colors the BEST and FASTEST known. Ask for DIAMOND DYES and take no other.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles USE DIAMOND PAINTS. Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

Baby Portraits.

A Portfolio of beautiful baby pictures from life, printed on fine plate paper by patent photo process, sent free to Mother of any Baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these pictures; send at once. Give Baby's name and age.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

Cleanse the System

DO IT NOW

With that most reliable medicine—Paine's Celery Compound. It purifies the blood, cures Constipation, and regulates the liver and kidneys, effectually cleansing the system of all waste and dead matters.

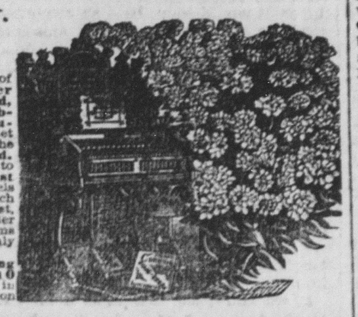
Paine's Celery Compound

combines true nerve tonic and strengthing qualities, reviving the energies and spirits.

"I have been troubled for some years with a complication of difficulties. After trying various remedies, and not finding relief, I tried Paine's Celery Compound. Before taking one full bottle the long troublesome symptoms began to subside, and I can truly say now, that I feel like a new man. Digestion has improved, and I have gained ten pounds in weight since I have commenced taking the Compound."
HONESTUS STEARNS, Felchville, Vt.
$1.00. Six for $5.00. At Druggists.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

THIS MEANS YOU.

This Beautiful $125.00 Organ Positively Given Away.



To the first person sending us $1 for 25 packets of Seeds, 10 packets most beautiful Flower Seeds, 15 packets of the choicest Vegetable Seed, Beans, Peas, Radish, Parsnip, Tomato, Cabbage, Onion, Turnip, Beet, Musk Melon, Cucumber, Celery, Pepper and Lettuce, one packet each. Remember, we make you a present of the Organ as you get the worth of your money in Seed. We do this to get every one reading this "Ad." to buy their Seeds of us. The one sending the first nearest guess as to the number of grains or kernels in a half pound of Coffee gets the Organ, which will be sent by freight, securely packed, May 1st, 1889. Write to-day. Send postal note, money order or registered letter. We will not compete with firms selling old trashy seeds at cut rates. We sell only the best at reasonable prices. Address plainly,
IRVING H. SWINK, Seedsman, Blooming Glen, BUCKS CO., PENN'A. Your choice any 10 packets and one guess, 50 cts. Send guess in separate piece of paper, size of postal card. Mention this paper.

A BOY'S IDEA.—A little boy whose parents were always discussing ways and means in his presence was constantly reminded of the expense of everything until the early lessons of domestic economy were sunk deep in his soul. When he was three years old some friends visited the family, having with them a year old baby. This was such a fund of delight that the small boy's parents remarked that they should like such a baby in their own household, and they looked at him to see how he would take the suggestion. What was their surprise when he answered gravely:

"You know you couldn't afford it!"

A STRAY LAMB.—A bright little fellow in a neighboring city was visiting his grandparents, very religious and devout people. The family prayers were tiresome to the young visitor and he showed his impatience every evening. Finally, at the close of the exercises one evening, he said to his grandmother:

"I wish I didn't have to stay to hear grandpa every night."

"Why?" said the grandmother in surprise. "Don't you have family prayers at your house?"

"Yes," replied the young American, "father does after I go to bed, but he doesn't bother us children with them."

ILLUSTRATING IT. Willie Popinjay—Sis, what is meant by "unconscious humor?"

Angelina Popinjay—I can't give you an exact definition of it, Willie, but I can give you an example.

"Well, give us an example."

"When pa came into the room where ma was trying to nail up that bracket yesterday, and said: 'Well, what are you driving at now?'"

AS IT APPEARED.—One of our girls, three years old, who had been quite interested in the painting of her home, was taken on the cars for a short trip and the train ran over a cow. When the little one saw the bleeding animal taken from under the wheels she cried: "Oh, mamma, look at the paint running out of that poor cow!"

A Sensible Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs. It is curing more cases of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a Sample Bottle *Free* to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Large Bottles 50c and $1.

MR. COONDUDE—Fo' de Lord sak'! what Irish picnic yo' bin to; Charlie?

Charlie Ulster—No Irish picnic; just called Abner Crossgig's hand, las' night, when I held free aces, but Abner had free frees an' a razor. He tuck de pot, but he had to cut dark flesh to do it, yo' heah me!

A RICH HARVEST.—Smith—Going into the undertaking business, eh?

Brown—Yes

"But there is not room for another undertaker in this town."

"That's what I thought yesterday, but I have since learned that two new toboggan slides are being built. So you see there's plenty of room for more undertakers."

Did you ever answer a newspaper advertisement? Try W. D. McKay, whose advertisement, "Men Wanted," appears in this paper.

GROOM, to bride; they are waiting for the minister—Hadn't I better skip out and see what is the matter, dear? The minister should have been here twenty minutes ago.

Bride—No, George; you stay right where you are.

Better a diamond with a flaw than a pebble without one.

CATARRH

Cold in Head

Ely's Cream Balm

ELY BROS. 56 Warren st., N. Y.

Agents wanted, $1 an hour. 50 new articles. Catlogue and samples free. C. E. Marshall, Lockport N.Y.

MEN WANTED. We want reliable men to canvass for Nursery stock. Our stock is guaranteed TRUE TO NAME AS ORDERED. We give STEADY EMPLOYMENT on SALARY or COMMISSION as preferred. Address (stating age) W. L. McKAY, Nurserymen, Geneva, N.Y.

PATENTS.—15 years' experience. Send sketch or model for report as to patentability. Circular free. W. A. RICHMOND, Lock Box 28, Wash., D. C.

RADWAY'S PILLS

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy

For the cure of all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER NERVOUS DISEASES, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINT, INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS, PILES and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

Dyspepsia,

SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH, BILIOUSNESS, will be avoided, and the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 25c. per box, or will be sent by mail, on receipt of price, 5 boxes for One Dollar. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., New York.

LEND YOUR EAR

TO WHAT WE HAVE TO SAY.

MORWITZ'S BEST LOW-PRICED GERMAN DICTIONARY

PUBLISHED, AT THE REMARKABLY LOW PRICE OF

Only $1.00, Postpaid, 650 Pages, Or only $1.50, Postpaid, 1224 Pages.

This Book contains 650 Finely Printed Pages of Clear Type on Excellent Paper, and is Handsomely yet Serviceably Bound in Cloth. It gives English words with the German equivalents and pronunciation, and German words with English definitions. If you know a German word and desire to know its meaning in English, you look in one part of the book while if the English word is known and you want to translate it into German, you look into another part of the Book.

It is invaluable to Germans who are not thoroughly familiar with English, or to Americans who wish to learn German. Consider how easily you can master German with the aid of this Dictionary if a half hour per day is devoted to study, how much benefit can be derived from the knowledge, and hasten to send for this first-class book. You will never regret it.

Can be had at any Bookstore, at the office of this paper, or by applying to

MORWITZ & CO.,
614 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Scott's EMULSION

OF Pure Cod-Liver Oil AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

ALMOST AS PALATABLE AS MILK.

So disguised that the most delicate stomach can take it.

Remarkable as a FLESH PRODUCER. Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Is acknowledged by Physicians to be the FINEST and BEST preparation of its class for the relief of *CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, and CHRONIC COUGHS.*

ALL DRUGGISTS. Scott & Bowne, New York.

The gentleman on the left took Mercury, Potash and Sarsaparilla Mixtures, which ruined his digestion and gave him mercurial rheumatism. The gentleman on the right took SWIFT'S SPECIFIC (S. S. S.) which forced out the poison and built him up from the first dose.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is entirely a vegetable medicine, and is the only medicine which has ever cured Blood Poison, Scrofula, Blood Humors and kindred diseases. Send for our books on Blood and Skin diseases, mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

DON'T run your boots and Shoes OVER at the heel. Send a pair of Norton's Counter and Heel Stiffeners in your dealer, or send 25c. in stamps and receive a pair by MAIL. We guarantee them to keep the heels straight. Made of sheet steel, nicely japanned, in size 2 to 7. Children's and Men's wear (give size of shoe). Any boy can put them on. NORTON STIFFENER CO., 26 Chambers St., New York.

SALESMEN We wish a few men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Largest manufacturers in our line. Enclose 2-cent stamp. Wages $3 Per Day. Permanent position. No specials carried. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. Centennial Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases. Insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where doctors fail. Trial powder sent by mail. Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

$500 IN Cash

is offered to the person who shall send in the largest number of yearly subscribers to the

Ladies' Home Journal

between now and July 1st, 1889, at 50 cents per year—HALF PRICE. *After that date, no subscriptions received for less than $1.00 per year.* $400—$300 is offered respectively for next largest clubs. A good cash commission paid for every subscriber secured, if desired, instead of premiums. Hundreds of dollars can be made during the next six months, by men, women or children. We furnish free sample copies, posters, &c. Address

CURTIS PUBLISHING CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DETECTIVES

Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34; round 14 Pills.

GOLD. Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit free. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE or do you wish to buy a farm? If so address CURTIS & WAGNER, 239 Broadway, N. Y.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. Bryant's Colleges, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

SEEDS GIVEN AWAY, Prize Mixed Flower Seeds, 500 kinds, GUIDE, and 10c. Certificate for Seeds, your choice, all for 2 stamps (4 cents.) Every flower lover delighted. Tell all your friends. S. W. PARK, FANNETTSBURG, PA. Be Prompt. This offer will appear but twice.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure relief for ASTHMA. Price 50 cts. by mail. E. KIDDER & CO., Charlestown, Mass.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. So strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send two bottles free, together with a valuable treatise on this disease to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. Ohio.

I prescribe and endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M.D., Amsterdam, N.Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Trade Mark. **$1.00.** Sold by Druggists.

PRACTICAL HINTS To Builders

A LITTLE BOOK of 85 pages, containing solid facts that every man contemplating Building should know before letting his contracts; it contains designs of plain and elegant homes, with plans and estimated cost. Short chapters on the kitchen, chimneys, cistern, foundation, brickwork, mortar, cellar, heating, ventilation, the roof and many items of interest to builders. Mailed free on receipt of 10 cents in postal stamps. Address NATIONAL SHEET METAL ROOFING CO., 510 East Twentieth St., New York City

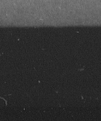
WANTED:

ONE AGENT FOR THIS COUNTY, To take orders for changing SMALL PHOTOGRAPHS into LIFE-SIZE CRAYON PICTURES. The pictures are really beautiful. Likeness guaranteed. Agents can easily get orders and make a large commission. Address, International Publishing & Printing Co. 528 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Insane Persons Restored. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. For all BRAIN & NERVE Diseases. Only cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.



AFTER ALL OTHERS FAIL CONSULT **DR. LOBB** BEFORE TREATMENT AFTER TREATMENT

329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa. 20 years' experience in all Special diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours, 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. Send 2 to 10 cents for Book.

$5 TO $10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED! CIRCULARS FREE. 1000 Brewster's Safety Reins Orders GIVEN AWAY to introduce them. Every horse owner buys 1 to 6. Lines never under horse's feet. Send 25 cts. in stamps to pay postage and packing for Nickel Plated Sample that sells for 65 cents. Address Brewster Mfg. Co., Holly, Mich.

$160 FARMERS SAW MILL. Also HART'S Improved Circular Saw Mill With Universal Log Beam Rectilinear Simultaneous Set Work and Double Eccentric Friction Feed. Manufactured by the SALEM IRON WORKS, Salem, N. C. Write for circular

NORTHERN PACIFIC. LOW PRICE RAILROAD LANDS & FREE Government LANDS.

MILLIONS of ACRES of each in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. SEND FOR Publications with Maps describing the best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. Sent free. Address CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

OUR NEW GOVERNMENT

The Inauguration of Harrison and Morton.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

Conducted in Open Air in Spite of Rain.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

An Enormous Crowd Present—The March to and from the Capitol and the Ceremonies There—President Harrison Reviews the Parade—Sketches of the Cabinet Members—Vice President Morton's Speech to the Senators—In His Inaugural Message President Harrison Speaks Out for Civil Service, Recommends Improved Naturalization Laws, Intimates a Conservative and Firm Foreign Policy, Backed Up by a Strong Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The day which has been looked forward to so long has come and gone, and Benjamin Harrison is the president of the United States.

The inauguration ceremonies were impressive, and people who have seen other presidents sworn into office say that they were more elaborate than ever before. The unpleasant feature of the day was the rain, which poured down with hardly a let up while daylight lasted.

At about 10:30 the congressional committee called at the Arlington for Gen. Harrison and Mr. Morton. Senators Cockrell and Hoar accompanied the president-elect in a carriage drawn by four handsome grays, while Senator Cullom and Sergeant at Arms Lewis, of the senate, rode with Mr. Morton. The party drove to the White House, and shortly after 11 the president and Gen. Harrison took seats in an open carriage with Senators Cockrell and Hoar. Vice President-elect Morton and President Cleveland's cabinet, in other carriages, made up the rest of the little procession, which drove slowly to the Capitol, escorted by Gen. Harrison's old regiment, the Seventieth Indiana.

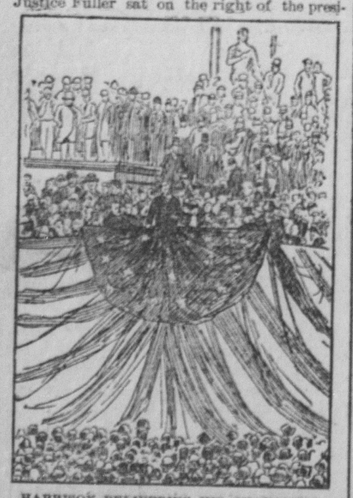
Shortly after 11 the distinguished party alighted at the Capitol. The president went directly to his room, while the others were escorted to the vice president's room.

In a short time Gen. Harrison and Mr. Morton were invited into the senate chamber. The great room was crowded. Governors from many states, judges and members of the diplomatic corps made up a distinguished audience as the president of the senate introduced Mr. Morton in a few appropriate words. After the applause had subsided Mr. Morton spoke as follows:

"SENATORS—I shall enter upon the discharge of the delicate and at times difficult duties of the position to which I have been called by the people of the United States without experience as a presiding officer. I therefore bespeak in advance the indulgent consideration which you have always been ready to extend to the occupants of this chair. As president of the senate it will be my earnest desire to administer the rules of procedure with entire fairness and to treat each senator with the courtesy and consideration due at all times to those who represent great states in a legislative body. Our new relations, both official and personal, will, I trust, prove mutually agreeable. May I add my confident hope that all our duties will be discharged in a manner that will maintain the dignity of the senate and add to the prosperity and happiness of the people of this great nation. I am now ready to take the oath prescribed by the constitution."

Mr. Ingalls then stepped forward with a Bible in his hand and repeated the oath of office. Mr. Morton kissed the book and signed the written oath. Immediately afterward he took the gavel and called the senate together in executive session. Newly elected senators were sworn in, after which the march to the stand in front of the Capitol began, President Cleveland and President-elect Harrison walking together.

President Cleveland and President-elect Harrison, when they reached the stand or portico, took seats reserved for them. Chief Justice Fuller sat on the right of the president and Col. Canaday on the left. The committee of arrangements were seated near the president and president-elect. The diplomatic corps was assigned to seats on the left. The members of the house were placed in the rear of the presidential party. There was no vacant space on the great portico.



HARRISON DELIVERING HIS INAUGURAL.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Strong on Civil Service—A Mild, but Firm Foreign Policy.

Gen. Harrison took the oath and then delivered the following inaugural address:

Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists cherish or tolerate the incapacities it put upon their communities? I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in the states hitherto wholly given to agriculture, as a patent influence in the perfect unification of our people. The men who have invested their capital in these enterprises, the farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood, and the men who work in shop or field will not fail to find and to defend a community of interest. Is it not quite possible that the farmers and the promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises, which have recently been established in the south, may yet find that the free ballot of the workingman, without distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own?

I do not doubt that if those men in the south who now accept the tariff views of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster would courageously avow and defend their real convictions, they would not find it difficult by friendly instruction and cooperation to make the black man their efficient and safe ally, not only in establishing correct principles in our national administration, but in preserving for their local communities the benefits of social order and economical and honest government. At least until the good offices of kindness and education have been fairly tried, the contrary conclusion cannot be plausibly urged.

I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a speculative policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the executive to administer and enforce, in the methods and by the instrumentalities pointed out and provided by the constitution, the laws enacted by congress. These laws are general, and their administration should be uniform and equal. As a citizen may not elect what laws he may obey, neither may the executive elect which he will enforce. The duty to obey and to execute embraces the constitution in its entirety and the whole code of laws enacted under it.

The evil example of permitting individual corporations or communities to nullify the laws because they cross some selfish or local interests or prejudices is full of danger, not only to the nation at large, but much more to those who use this pernicious expedient to escape their just obligations or to obtain an unjust advantage over others. They will presently themselves be compelled to appeal to the law for protection, and those who would use the law as a defense must not deny that use of it to others.

If our great corporations would scrupulously observe their legal limitations and duties, they would have less cause to complain of the unlawful limitations of their rights or of violent interference with their operations. The community that by concert, open or secret, among its citizens denies to a portion of its members their plain rights under the law, has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity.

The evil works, from a bad center, both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of the law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast that faith has been darkened is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompted them, may well stop and inquire, What is to be the end of this?

An unlawful expedient cannot become a permanent condition of government. If the educated and influential classes in a community either practice or connive at the systematic violation of laws that seem to them to cross their convenience, what can they expect when the lesson, that convenience or a supposed class interest is a sufficient cause for lawlessness, has been well learned by the ignorant classes? A community, where law is the rule of conduct and where courts, not mobs, execute its penalties, is the only attractive field for business investments and honest labor.

Our naturalization laws should be so amended as to make the inquiry into the character and good disposition of persons applying for citizenship more careful and searching. Our existing laws have been in their administration an unimpressive and often an unintelligible form. We accept the man as a citizen without any knowledge of his fitness, and he assumes the duties of citizenship without any knowledge as to what they are.

The privileges of American citizenship are so great and the duties so grave that we may well insist upon a good knowledge of every person applying for citizenship, and a good knowledge by him of our institutions. We should not cease to be hospitable as to immigration, but we should cease to be careless as to the character of it. There are men of all races, even the best, whose coming is necessarily a burden upon our public revenues or a threat to social order. They should be identified and excluded.

We have happily maintained a policy of avoiding all interference with European affairs. We have been only interested spectators of their contentions in diplomacy and in war, ready to use our friendly offices to promote peace, but never obtruding our advice and never attempting unfairly to coin the distresses of other powers into commercial advantages to ourselves. We have a just right to expect that our European policy will be the American policy of European courts. It is so manifestly incompatible with those precautions for our peace and safety which all the great powers habitually observe and enforce in matters affecting them, that a shorter water way between our eastern and western seaboards should be dominated by any European government, that we may confidently expect that such a purpose will not be entertained by any friendly power. We shall, in the future as in the past, use every endeavor to maintain and enlarge our friendly relations with all the great powers, but they will not expect us to look kindly upon any project that would leave us subject to the dangers of a hostile observation or environment. We have not sought to dominate or to absorb any of our weaker neighbors, but rather to aid and encourage them to establish free and stable governments, resting upon the consent of their own people. We have a clear right to expect, therefore, that no European government will seek to establish colonial dependencies upon the territory of these independent American states. That which a sense of justice restrains us from seeking they may be reasonably expected willingly to forego.

It must not be assumed, however, that our interests are so exclusively American that our entire inattention to any events that may transpire elsewhere can be taken for granted. Our citizens, domiciled for purposes of trade in all countries and in many of the islands of the sea, demand and will have our adequate care in their personal and commercial rights. The necessities of our navy require convenient coaling stations, and dock and harbor privileges.

These and other trading privileges we will feel free to obtain only by means that do not in any degree partake of coercion, however feeble the government from which we ask such concessions. But, having fairly obtained them by methods and for purposes entirely consistent with the most friendly disposition towards all other powers, our consent will be necessary to any modification or impairment of the concession.

We shall neither fail to respect the flag of any friendly nation or the just rights of its citizens nor to exact the like treatment for our own. Calmness, justice and consideration should characterize our diplomacy. The offices of an intelligent diplomacy or of friendly arbitration in proper cases should be adequate

There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the president shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people. But there is so manifest an appropriateness in the public induction to office of the chief executive officer of the nation that, from the beginning of the government the people, to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer, have been called to witness the solemn ceremonial. The oath taken in the presence of the people becomes a mutual covenant—the officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by a faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be the unfailing defense and security of those who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth, station nor the power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties or to wrest them from a beneficient public purpose to serve the ends of cruelty or selfishness.

My promise is spoken; yours unspoken, but not the less real and solemn. The people of every state have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other today to support and defend the constitution and the union of the states, to yield willing obedience to all the laws and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke and confidently expect the favor and help of Almighty God—that he will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity and to our people a spirit of fraternity and a love of righteousness and peace.

This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the presidential term, which begins this day, is the twenty-sixth under our constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, where congress was then sitting, on the 30th day of April, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of the congress and the canvass of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily opened the centennials of the declaration of independence, of the battle of Yorktown, and of the adoption of the constitution, and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the institution of the judicial department, by the organization of the supreme court, shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully entered its second century.

I will not attempt to note the marvelous, and, in great part, happy contrasts between our country as it steps over the threshold into its second century of organized existence under the constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it.

Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of government under the constitution or to find inspiration or guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and hope and courage in the contrast which thirty-eight popular and prosperous states offer to the thirteen states, weak in everything except courage and the love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard.

The territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original states (except Virginia), and greater than the aggregate of the five smaller states in 1790.

The center of population, when our national capital was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was agreed by well informed persons that it would move eastward rather than westward. Yet in 1880 it was found to be near Cincinnati, and the new census, about to be taken, will show another stride to the westward. That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the nation's robe.

But our growth has not limited itself to territory population and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of those directions. The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were. The facilities for popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused. The virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people. The influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened.

The sweet offices of charity have greatly increased. The virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition. Not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law abiding. But, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better than are found elsewhere and largely better than they were here one hundred years ago.

The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the general government, effected by the adoption of the constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly enforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded a "more perfect union." The merchant, the shipmaster and the manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won.

The commercial policy of the mother country had not relaxed any of its hard and oppressive features. To hold in check the development of our commercial marine, to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the states, and so to secure the American market for their shops and the carrying trade for their ships, was the policy of European statesmen, and was pursued with the most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon congress urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of needed things at home.

The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young republic for the defense of its independence by making its people self dependent.

Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many of the states. The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries, and the defense of our working people against injurious foreign competition is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure, but a return, that we have witnessed.

The protective policy had then its opponents. The argument was made as now, that its benefits inured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense or at any time sectional it was only because slavery existed in some of the states. But for this there was no reason why the cotton producing states should not have led or walked abreast with the New England states in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only why the states that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges, should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnace and to the mill the coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides.

Mill fires were lighted at the fuheral pile of slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth, as well as in the sky. Men were made free and material things became our better servants. The sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer states that are necessarily only planting states. None are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. The cotton plantation will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the county town by operatives whose necessities call for diversified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the state, more real and valuable than added territory,

to the peaceful adjustment of all international difficulties. By such methods we will make our contribution to the world's peace, which no nation values more highly, and avoid the approbrium which must fall upon the nation that ruthlessly breaks it.

The duty devolved by law upon the president to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint all public officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in the constitution or by act of congress, has become very burdensome and its wise and efficient discharge full of difficulty. The civil list is so large that a personal knowledge of any large number of the applicants is impossible. The president must rely upon the representations of others, and these are often made inconsiderately and without any just sense of responsibility.

I have a right, I think, to insist that those who volunteer or are invited to give advice as to appointments shall exercise consideration and fidelity. A high sense of duty and an ambition to promote the service should characterize all public officers. There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public offices may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint, to justify their selection by a conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties.

Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration.

But I shall need, and the heads of departments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the support of an application for office. Heads of departments, bureaus and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith, will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion.

Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of civil service. The ideal or even my own ideal I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall, not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list is increased, removals from office will diminish.

While a treasury surplus is not the greatest evil, it is a serious evil. Our revenue should be ample to meet the ordinary annual demands upon our treasury with a sufficient margin for those extraordinary but scarcely less imperative demands which arise now and then. Expenditures should always be made with economy and only upon public necessity. Wastefulness, profligacy or favoritism in public expenditures is criminal. But there is nothing in the condition of our country or of our people to suggest that anything presently necessary to the public prosperity, security or honor should be unduly postponed.

It will be the duty of congress wisely to forecast and estimate the extraordinary demands, and having added them to our ordinary expenditure to adjust our revenue laws so that no considerable annual surplus will remain. We will fortunately be able to apply to the redemption of the public debt any small and unforeseen excess of revenue. This is better than to reduce our income below our necessary expenditures, with the resulting choice between another change of our revenue laws and an increase of the public debt. It is quite possible, I am sure, to effect the necessary reduction in our revenues without breaking down our protective tariff or seriously injuring any domestic industry.

The construction of a sufficient number of modern war ships and of their necessary armament should progress as rapidly as is consistent with care and perfection in plans and workmanship. The spirit, courage and skill of our navy officers and seamen have many times in our history given to weak ships and inefficient guns a rating greatly beyond that of the naval list. That they will again do so upon occasion I do not doubt; but they ought not by premeditation or neglect to be left to the risks and exigencies of an unequal combat. We should encourage the establishment of American steamship lines. The exchanges of commerce demand stated, reliable and rapid means of communication, and until these are provided, the development of our trade with the states lying south of us is impossible.

Our pension laws should give more adequate and discriminating relief to the Union soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans. Such occasions as this should remind us that we owe everything to their valor and sacrifice.

It is a subject of congratulation that there is a near prospect of the admission into the Union of the Dakotas and Montana and Washington territories. This act of justice has been unreasonably delayed in the case of some of them.

The people who have settled these territories are intelligent, enterprising and patriotic, and the accession of these new states will add strength to the nation. It is due to the settlers in the territories who have availed themselves of the invitation of our lands to make homes upon the public domain, that their titles should be speedily adjusted and their honest entries confirmed by patent.

It is very gratifying to observe the general interest now being manifested in the reform of our election laws. Those who have been for years calling attention to the pressing necessity of throwing about the ballot box and about the elector further safeguards in order that our elections might not only be free and pure, but might clearly appear to be so, will welcome the accession of any one who did not so soon discover the need of reform.

The national congress has not as yet taken control of elections in that case over which the constitution gives it jurisdiction, but has accepted and adopted the election laws of the several states, provided penalties for their violation and a method of supervision. Only the inefficiency of the state laws or an unfair or partisan administration of them could suggest a departure from this policy. It was clearly, however, in the contemplation of the framers of the constitution that such an exigency might arise and provision was wisely made for it.

The freedom of the ballot is a condition of our national life, and no power vested in congress or in the executive to secure or perpetuate it should remain unused upon occasion.

The people of all the congressional districts have an equal interest that the election in each shall truly express the views and wishes of a majority of the qualified electors residing within it. The results of such elections are not local, and the insistence of electors residing in other districts that they shall be pure and free does not savor at all of impertinence.

If in any of these states the public security is thought to be threatened by ignorance among the electors, the obvious remedy is education. The sympathy and help of our people will not be withheld from any community struggling with special embarrassments or difficulties connected with the suffrage if the remedies proposed proceed upon lawful lines and are promoted by just and honorable methods. How shall those who practice election frauds recover that respect for the sanctity of the ballot which is the the first condition and obligation of good citizenship? The man who has come to regard the ballot box as a juggler's hat has renounced his allegiance.

Let us exalt patriotism and moderate our party contentions. Let those who would die for the flag on the field of battle give a better proof of their patriotism and a higher glory to their country by promoting fraternity and justice. A party success that is achieved by unfair methods or by practices that partake of revolution is hurtful and evanescent, even from a party standpoint. We should hold our differing opinions in mutual respect, and, having submitted them to the arbitrament of the ballot, should accept an adverse judgment with the same respect that we would have demanded of our opponents if the decision had been in our favor.

No other people have a government more worthy of their respect and love, or a land so magnificent in extent, so pleasant to look upon and so full of generous suggestion to enterprise and labor. God has placed upon our head a diadem and laid at our feet power and wealth beyond definition or calculation. But we must not forget that we take these gifts upon the condition that justice and mercy hold the reins of power and that the upward avenues of hope shall be free to all the people.

I do not mistrust the future. Dangers have been in frequent ambush along our path, but we have uncovered and vanquished them all. Passion has swept some of our communities, but only to give us a new demonstration that the great body of our people are stable, patriotic and law abiding. No political party can long pursue advantage at the expense of public honor or by rude and indecent methods without protest and fatal disaffection in its own body. The peaceful agencies of commerce are more fully revealing the necessary unity of all our communities, and the increasing intercourse of our people is promoting mutual respect.

We shall find unalloyed pleasure in the revelation which our next census will make of the swift development of the great resources of some of the states. Each state will bring its generous contribution to the great aggregate of the nation's increase. And when the harvest from the fields, the cattle from the hills and the ores of the earth shall have been weighed, counted and valued, we will turn from them all to crown with the highest honor the state that has most promoted education, virtue, justice and patriotism among the people.

The address was received with enthusiasm by the immense crowd. As soon as it was completed the signal was given for the great body of soldiers and civilians massed in the rear of the Capitol, and in a few moments the grandest parade in the history of the United States was marching to the White House, headed by the presidential party. When the great stand in front of the executive mansion was reached President Harrison left his carriage, and the magnificent pageant passed in review before him.

The grand ball in the pension building in the evening was the most impressive social

N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir is a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are a sure cure for Costiveness, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they purify the blood. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors of

Arnica and Oil Liniment for Man and Beast. The best external remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. It is a safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on Horses. One trial will prove its merits. It effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

For sale J. D. Murray and W. H. Bartholo

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES,

SINGLE SHOT RIFLES, RELOADING TOOLS,

AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS.

MANUFACTURED BY

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Send for 80-page Illustrated Catalogue.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

PISO'S CURE FOR

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS — TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best **Cough Medicine.** If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

CONSUMPTION

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Engraving, MAILED FREE. Address, P. O. Box 1819, N. Y.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25

HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

FREE $85 solid GOLD WATCH Sold for $100 until July. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect time-keeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases, Elegant and magnificent, both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their home as a sample, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 10 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. It is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us. As our samples have been in a locality for a month or two previously (on from $5000 to $25000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once in new localities, and to secure a trade from them. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home, and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us will do, but you can not tell after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure a SOLID GOLD watch and one of the most valuable gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express charges, etc. Address at once GEO. STINSON & CO., BOX 88, PORTLAND, MAINE.

DESCHER'S GUN STORE.

GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION Etc., Etc.

A good stock of new guns just received at Deschner's Great Central Gun Works, Bellefonte, such as Double B. L. Shot Guns, Double B. L. Rifle and Shot Gun.

Single Rifles, B. L. from $2.57 to $12.

Single B. L. Shot Guns from $4 to $9.

Guns for the Farmer, the Sporting Man, and the Occasional Hunter.

—o—

-V-E-R-Y C-H-E-A-P.

CALL AT THE GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORKS, BELLEFONTE.

BELLEFONTE

o --BOOK BINDERY.--o

J. B. KUNZ, LESSE.

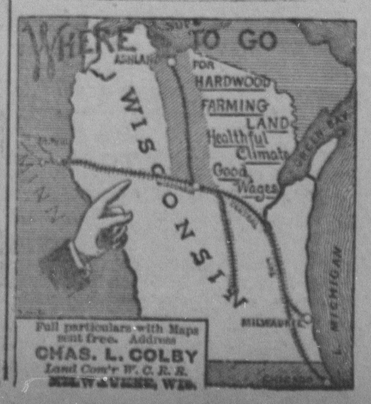
I am prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy binding at the most reasonable rates.

BLANK BOOKS MADE TO ORDER

Bindery in Conrad House Block—second floor. 29ecvtf

SALESMEN Wanted at Once.

Local or traveling men of good character who want permanent employment, write me before engaging for the season. My system assures success, and you can make money handling my specialties. Don't delay; terms very liberal. Apply to Fred F. Young, New England Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. oct28jun.



Full particulars with Maps sent free. Address CHAS. L. COLBY Land Com'r W. C. R. R. NEW WOOD, WIS.

SOME DOCTORS

honestly admit that they can't cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Others say they can but—don't. Ath-lopho-ros says nothing but—*cures*. That's the secret of its success. Years of trial have *proved* it to be a *quick, safe, sure* cure.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 3, 1887

In my own family Athlophoros was used as a last resort, the user having suffered from rheumatism for years and having been treated for the disease by different physicians in this State and Massachusetts without even temporary relief. Upon my recommendation scores of people have used this remedy with the same results claimed for it. C. H. WILSON.

Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1888.

Athlophoros has completely cured me of nervous headache, and I feel thankful for all the good it has done me.

Mrs. LOUISE CHERRY.

☞ Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N.Y.

-: THE UNION ROOFING CO.,:-

TYRONE, — — PENNA.

MANUFACTURERS AND ROOFERS OF

-:- SLATE GOODS. -:-

Have especial advantages to furnish Builders and Property owners with first class Slate Roofing. We use none but the best qualities of Black Diamond, Peach Bottom, etc. Slate, and employ none but thoroughly experienced roofers—not the so called "practical slate roofers," formerly, tin and shingle roofers.

Make a specialty of Slate Blackboards, Urinals, and other goods.

-:- METAL ROOFING. -:-

General agents for Corrights Metal Roofing, Tile, etc., American Cement Company's Cement, Terra Cotta Goods. All kinds of Building Paper and Asbestos roofing. Have the best brands of Cement in large or small quantities at very low prices.

Repairing promptly attended to. All work guaranteed and references furnished. Call or send for circular and further information to

UNION ROOFING CO.,

Main office in Pruner Block, TYRONE, PA.

28mar 3m

ACHENBACH'S BAKERY,

—No. 10 Bishop St., Bellefonte.—

At the above place you will find first class

—L-U-N-C-H P-A-R-L-O-R-S,—

For ladies and gentlemen where Hot Coffee and Meals can be had at all hours of the day.

—o—

FRESH OYSTER

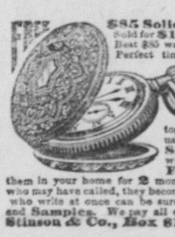
Always on hand and served in all styles. We keep a first class Bakery, well supplied with

FRESH BREAD, BISCUITS, CAKES, CANDIES CONFECTIONERY, TROPICAL FRUITS, Etc.

When in Bellefonte, visit

ACHENBACH'S BAKERY.

Nov13m



FREE $85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for $100, until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses.*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; very extensive field practice with best modern instruments.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens September 12, 1888; Winter term, January 3, 1889, Spring term, April 4, 1889. For Catalogue and other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

HIDES WANTED.

Highest cash prices paid for hides at

if SPANGLER & COS.,
Centre Hall, Pa

MANHOOD
How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of

DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY

on the radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Incapacity induced by excess or early indiscretion.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' practice that the alarming consequences of early error may be radically cured pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in plain envelope, to address post paid, on receipt of four cents or two postage stamps. Address,

Sample of medicine free.

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York, N. Y. Post Office Box, 450.
31janly.

HIDES WANTED.

At the Centre Hall tannery.

Oil, plastering hair, lace, kip, upper, harness, sole and a general stock of leather for sale. Hides tanned on shares. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Call or address,
20 dec. tf. J. S. ROWE.

gathering in the history of this, or perhaps any other country. Beautiful decorations, entrancing music and vast crowds of finely dressed men and women made it a brilliant event.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S CABINET.

Brief Sketches of the Men Who Will Be His Chief Advisers.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Harrison's cabinet is as follows:

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, of Minnesota.

Secretary of War—Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.

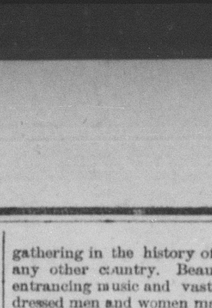
Secretary of the Navy—Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior—James W. Noble, of Missouri.

Postmaster General—John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania.

Attorney General—W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana.

Secretary of Agriculture—Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin.



JAMES G. BLAINE.

James Gillespie Blaine was born in West Brownsville, Washington county, Pa., Jan. 31, 1830. At the age of 13 years he entered Washington college in his native county, where he was graduated in 1847. In 1854 he removed to Augusta, Me., where he has since made his home. In 1856 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention. In 1858 he was elected to the legislature, remaining a member for four years, serving the last two as speaker. In 1862 he was elected to congress, where he served for eighteen years. He was a candidate for the presidential nomination in 1876 and 1880. He was secretary of the state under President Garfield. Immediately after the convention of 1876, on his resignation the secretaryship of state, Mr. Blaine was appointed senator to fill the unexpired term, and in the following winter he was chosen by the legislature for the full ensuing term.

William Windom was born in Belmont county, O., nearly sixty-two years ago and gained some prominence there before moving to Minnesota in 1853. He served in the house as a representative during the Thirty-sixth congress, and successively in the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth, and was appointed to fill an unexpired term in the senate and subsequently elected to a full term. When Garfield became president he was made secretary of the treasury. He had but a short term of this office, but in that time is regarded as having demonstrated his capacity as a financier. Since then he has been practicing law in New York and has not been much in Minnesota. He dropped out of Minnesota politics altogether. He is a close friend of Gen. Harrison.

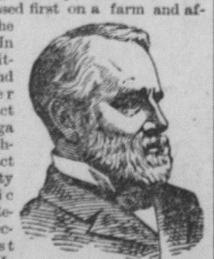
WILLIAM WINDOM.

Redfield Proctor, the secretary of war, is a native and ex-governor of Vermont. He has all his life been engaged in "trade," being in every sense a self made man. He lives at Proctor, a town founded by him, and which is situated a few miles from Rutland. He is in practical control of the whole output of the Vermont marble quarries, and is one of the largest dealers in that commodity in the United States.

REDFIELD PROCTOR.

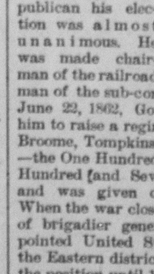
Among the reasons given for the recognition by the new president of the Green Mountain state in cabinet counsels are, first, the eminence of ex-Governor Proctor in his party, and, second, the fact that he, as the chairman of the Vermont delegation to the Chicago convention last year, was head of the only delegation in the whole body which voted solidly for Harrison first, last and all the time.

Benjamin F. Tracy was born about fifty years ago in Tioga county, New York. His early life was passed first on a farm and afterwards in the study of law. In 1851 he was admitted to the bar, and three years later was elected district attorney of Tioga county. Notwithstanding the fact that Tioga county was Democratic and Tracy a Republican his election was almost unanimous. He was made chairman of the railroad committee and also chairman of the sub-committee of the whole. On June 22, 1862, Governor Morgan requested him to raise a regiment from the counties of Broome, Tompkins and Tioga. He raised two—the One Hundred and Ninth and the One Hundred and Seventh—got his commission and was given command of the former. When the war closed he had attained the rank of brigadier general. In 1866 he was appointed United States district attorney for the Eastern district of New York, and held the position until 1873, when he resigned. In 1875 he made the opening address to the jury in the famous Beecher-Tilton suit. He was nominated in 1881 by the Republicans for mayor of Brooklyn, but withdrew in favor of Seth Low, who was elected.



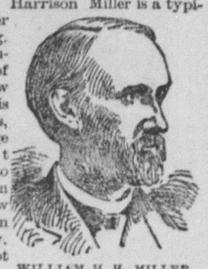
BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

John Willock Noble was born in Lancaster, O., Oct. 26, 1831. He passed his early days in Columbus and Cincinnati, where he enjoyed good educational advantages. He attended Miami university and afterwards Yale college, graduating from that institution in 1851. Upon his graduation he studied law. Mr. Noble settled first in St. Louis in 1855. Not meeting with the success in the practice of the law that he expected, he removed the following year to Keokuk, Ia., where he became prominent at the bar. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private in the Third Iowa cavalry. This regiment was actively engaged from the beginning to the close of the war, and distinguished itself in many battles. At the close of the war he was promoted to a brigadier generalship for meritorious services. He was mustered out in 1865. After the war Gen. Noble settled in St. Louis, where he was made United States district attorney by President Johnson. He resigned his position in 1870, and has since been engaged in the private practice of law. His firm is that of Noble & Orrick. He has lived in St. Louis since 1867.



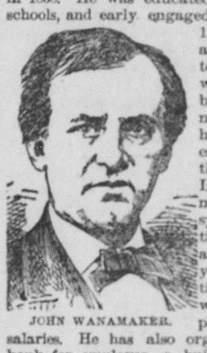
J. W. NOBLE.

William Henry Harrison Miller is a typical Indiana lawyer of high standing. He has been a valuable member of Gen. Harrison's law firm in Indianapolis for about ten years, having left a large practice at Fort Wayne, Ind., to join it. He is a man on whom the new president has been accustomed to rely. Mr. Miller is not aggressive, but he has plenty of backbone. Mr. Miller has never been prominent in public office, and will enter upon an entirely new experience at Washington.



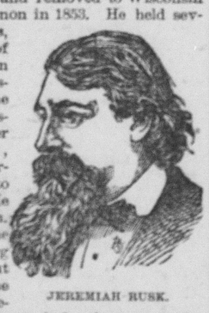
WILLIAM H. H. MILLER.

John Wanamaker was born in Philadelphia in 1838. He was educated in the common schools, and early engaged in business. In 1861 he established a clothing house, to which he afterward added other branches of business, and he now has one of the largest retail stores in the United States. In 1887 Mr. Wanamaker adopted the system of co-operation in his store, and during the first year of its operation over $100,000 was paid to employes in excess of salaries. He has also organized a savings bank for employes, a building association, classes for instruction and a library. In 1858 he began a Sunday school in Southwest Philadelphia, out of which has grown Bethany Presbyterian church, and he was one of the founders of the Christian commission and president of the Young Men's Christian association of Philadelphia.



JOHN WANAMAKER.

Jeremiah Rusk was born in Morgan county, O., June 17, 1830, and removed to Wisconsin and settled in Vernon in 1853. He held several county offices, was a member of the assembly in 1862, was commissioned major of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer infantry in July, 1862, and was afterward promoted to the colonelcy. He served with Gen. Sherman from the siege of Vicksburg until mustered out at the close of the war. He was brevetted brigadier general for bravery at the battle of Salkahatchie. In 1866 he was elected for a term of two years as comptroller of Wisconsin, and was re-elected in 1868. He represented the Sixth congressional district in the Forty-second congress and the Seventh district in the Forty-third and the Forty-fourth congresses. For several years he was a member of the congressional Republican committee, and was a delegate to the national Republican convention in Chicago in 1880. He was elected governor in 1881, and was re-elected in 1884, and was again re-elected in 1886. His term as governor extended seven years, which is the longest period of any executive of the state.



JEREMIAH RUSK.

Conspicuous by Their Absence.

The absence of Mrs. Cleveland and other members of the president's household from the seats reserved for them in the private gallery during the inaugural ceremonies was the subject of much comment. Senator Ingalls was asked to give his permission for the use of the gallery by other distinguished guests, but he suggested that if Mr. Cleveland's family did not choose to come possibly it would be better to permit them to be conspicuous by their absence. The seat, which was in the front row, remained vacant, therefore, throughout the proceedings.

Lige Was in a Stew.

Secretary Halford went half off the hooks when, on arriving at Willard's, he learned that the carriage in which his wife and daughter had started from the Arlington had not arrived. He flew about wildly, inquiring here and there, and finally learned that the driver had misunderstood the orders. The Halfords reached the hotel late, just in time to get into the procession going to the Capitol.

Hero Was a Feature.

Oliver Sumner Teall's great mastiff Hero, his huge shape decorated with ribbons, carrying a motto of protection on each shaggy side and a rooster upon his broad back, was one of the features of the march. He strode along with a step long as a man's, and was as dignified as Webster, and everybody applauded as he passed.

The First Family Dinner.

After standing in the driving rain, which beat in even under the canopy, President Harrison joined his family in the White House, where dinner was served at 6 o'clock. After dinner the president received callers.

His First Official Act.

At the conclusion of the delivery of his address President Harrison turned and kissed Mrs. Harrison.

END OF A MODERN JUDAS.

Pigott, the Perjurer, Commits Suicide at a Madrid Hotel.

MADRID, March 2.—An Englishman, supposed to be Richard Pigott, was arrested at the Hotel des Ambassadeurs, under the name of Ronald Ponsonby. The man afterward committed suicide with a revolver.

LONDON, March 4.—There is no doubt that the suicide at the Madrid hotel was Richard Pigott. Among his effects was a note book containing the addresses of many prominent people in Ireland, and a letter addressed to Henry Labouchere, in which he admits his perfidy. The body will be formally identified to-morrow by a British detective now en route, after which it will be interred.

LONDON, March 5.—It is said that a letter has come to light in Madrid, addressed to Ponsonby, otherwise Pigott, regarding Mr. Shannon's promise to pay the informer money. The letter is said to contain important evidence concerning the responsibility for Pigott's escape. It is remarked ominously that Pigott committed suicide on Friday in room No. 13. A large number of dispatches have passed between the government and the British embassy at Madrid concerning the disposition of Pigott's effects. The informer's papers have been ordered into the custody of a special detective now in Madrid, and they will be put in evidence before the Parnell commission on Thursday next.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

——See Fauble's stock before purchasing.

——Howard Homan advertises sale of personal property in REPORTER.

——Fall and winter stock of clothing at the Philad. Branch.

——It is said Judge Orvis carries one hundred thousand dollars life insurance.

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

——Mr. Emanuel Ettinger, the oldest citizen of Aaronsburg, is improving again, having been quite ill.

——Fleming has a complete line of winter goods, which he offers very cheap and at a bargain.

——Mr. Sam'l Hess, of near Pinegrove, now 90 years of age, has rallied again from his recent illness.

——Teams wanted to haul lumber and railroad ties, inquire of J. D. LESHER, Centre Hall.

——Out of nine applications for tavern license in Somerset county, only three of them were granted.

——For a well fitting and well made suit, go to Fleming, the tailor, Bellefonte.

——Lot Kimport's big sale of live stock, implements, etc., will be found advertised in REPORTER.

——If you wish a dress suit give Fleming, the tailor, your order and you will not regret it.

——The Centre Hall roller flouring mills on Tuesday shipped over three car loads of mill stuff.

——Fauble's line for eady made clothing is complete in every par icular, and cannot be beat by any dealer in the county.

——Subscribers changing their post office address this spring, should let us know, giving the old as well as the new address.

——If you wish to be well dressed, get your clothing made by Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte, who has a complete line of latest goods, and at cheapest prices.

——There are more large public sales this spring, in our valley, than we have known for some years. These are mostly large sales of live stock, farming implements and household goods.

FOR RENT.—Having leased the Witmer homestead for the year, the one half of same is offered for rent, from April 1st, 1889.

CHAS. EMERICK,
Centre Hall.

NOTICE.

Persons owing the undersigned on coal account are hereby requested to make payment on or before March 1, '89.

KURTZ & SON.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE undersigned will offer at public sale on Saturday, March 16th at 1 o'clock, a house and lot situated in the village of Tusseyville, Centre Co., Pa., containing ¾ acre on which is erected a good 2 story frame house, a good stable, just new, a never failing well of good water near the door, a good garden and some fine young fruit trees.

On same day the same will sell at public sale, her household goods.

Terms will be made known on day of sale by

MARY M. LEITZELL

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have this day purchased at constable sale as the property of T. H. Harshberger, the following articles: 1 cow, 2 hogs, 2 beds and bedding, 2 tables, 3 stoves, 1 dough-tray, crib and bedding, 3 set of chairs, 1 arm chair, round table, bureau, lounge, 2 stands, lot of carpet, lot of meat, lot of potatoes, wheelbarrow, iron kettle, lot of hay, lot of lumber, eight-day clock.

I have left the above articles in the possession of T. H. Harshberger and caution all persons not to meddle with the same.

MRS. M. R. HANNA.

Spring Mills, Pa., Feb. 14th 1889.

NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the matter of the estate of John Bartges late of Gregg twp dec'd., the undersigned having been appointed an auditor by said court to make distribution of funds in the hands of C. P. Hewes, esq., trustee to sell the real estate of said decedent, to and among them legally entitled to receive the same gives notice that he will be in his office in Bellefonte, on March 15th 1889, at ten o'clock a. m., for the duties of his appointment, where parties in interest may attend.

E. R. CHAMBERS
Auditor.

28feb1t

MEETING OF CENTRE HALL AUDIT.—The board of Auditors of Centre Hall, will meet in the council room, Monday March 11, at 7 o'clock a. m., to audit and settle the accounts of Overseers of Poor and other officers. All other persons having business to transact before the Board, are cordially invited to attend.

J. G. DAUBERMAN,
JAMES R. LOHR,
J. W. WOLF
} Auditors.

MEETING OF POTTER TWP. AUDIT.—The board of Auditors of Potter Twp., will meet at Old Fort, Monday, March 11th, at 8 o'clock a. m., to audit and settle the accounts of Overseers of Poor and Road Supervisors. Officers elect will meet at 1 o'clock p. m., to receive their commissions. All other persons having business to transact before the Board, are cordially invited to attend.

W. A. Kerr
J. J. Arney
W. W. Spangler
} Auditors.

2-11-1889.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of John Oswald dec'd, late of Gregg township, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL J. HERRING,
Executor,
3jan6t Penn Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Royer, deceased, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. J. THOMPSON,
Administrator,
jan31 6t Potters Mills, Pa.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 95	Oats new	$ 28
Wheat, white	90	Rye	50
Corn,	42	Barley, No. 1	45

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 55	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 60	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail	1 20
Middlings per ton	22 00	Chop retail	1 30

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

IS A GREAT LABOR SAVER.
A SHINE LASTS A WEEK.
RAIN AND SNOW DON'T AFFECT IT
NO BRUSHING REQUIRED.
MAKES A SHOE WATERPROOF.

USED BY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
Can be washed like Oil Cloth, and absolutely
Softens and Preserves all kinds of Leather.
Ask for it, and do not give up till you get it, and you will be well rewarded.
Sold by Shoe Stores, Grocers, Druggists, &c.
For Harness it is unequaled.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

HENRY ROSSMAN,

-UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER,-

TUSSEYVILLE, PA.

—o—

He keeps in stock a full line of Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, Burial Robes, etc., etc.

o——o——o

Funerals attended with a very fine Hearse.

17janly

SALESMEN WANTED

To handle our Specialties and Ornamental stock. Steady work at good pay. No experience neccessary. Any man not afraid to work can succeed with us. Salary and expenses paid to good men, the year round. Success guaranteed. Write for terms.

E. C. SELOVER & Co.,
Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

14feb4m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 25, 1888

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 25 p m
"	Harrisburg		3 30 a m
"	Montandon		5 36 a m
"	Williamsport		7 10 a m
"	Jersey Shore		7 25 a m
"	Lock Haven		7 58 a m
"	Renovo		8 55 a m
"	arr at Erie		4 05 p m

Sunday train—Erie mail west runs also on Sunday.

NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
"	"	Montandon	10 12 a m
"	"	Williamsport	11 10 a m
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia		7 40 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25a m
"	"	Montandon	1 14 a m
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	3 30 p m
"	"	Renovo	4 30 p m
"	"	Kane	8 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 p m
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
"	"	Montandon	5 54 p m
"	"	Williamsport	7 10 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
"	arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m

(Sunday Train.

SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		4 30 a m
"	"	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 37 a m
"	"	Williamsport	10 40 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 34 a m
"	arrives	Renovo	12 30 pm

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven		7 00 a m
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35 a m
"	"	Williamsport	8 15 a m
"	"	Montandon	9 17 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane		6 25 a m
"	"	Renovo	10 20 a m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15 a m
"	"	Williamsport	12 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	1 22 p m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO ACC'N leaves	Renovo		4 15 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	5 15 p m
"	"	Williamsport	6 20 p m
"	"	Montandon	7 23 p m
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30 p m
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie		3 00 p m
"	"	Renovo	11 00 p m
"	"	Lock Haven	11 58 p m
"	"	Williamsport	1 25 a m
"	"	Montandon	2 27 a m
"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
"	"	Philadelphia	9 25 a m

Sunday Train—Erie Mail east runs also on Sunday.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

* Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with R. P. & W. R. R. at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.					Eastward.			
P M	A.M.	A.M.		STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P.M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50		Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45	
1 40	10 25	6 15		Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35	
1 48		6 24		Biehl	8 51		5 26	
1 55		6 30		Vicksburg	8 45		5 20	
2 05		6 41		Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08	
2 20		6 56		Millmont	8 22		4 53	
2 30		7 05		Laurelton	8 13		4 43	
3 03		7 40		Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08	
3 15		7 52		Coburn	7 27		3 55	
3 25		7 58		Zerby	7 19		3 45	
3 35		8 10		Rising Spring	7 10		3 35	
3 45		8 18		Penn Cave	7 00		3 27	
3 54		8 25		Centre Hall	6 52		3 20	
3 59		8 33		Gregg	6 43		3 13	
4 08		8 42		Linden Hall	6 36		3 05	
4 15		8 48		Oak Hall	6 30		3 00	
4 19		8 52		Lemont	6 26		2 55	
4 25		8 59		Dale Summit	6 20		2 50	
4 35		9 09		Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40	
4 41		9 14		Axemann	6 04		2 34	
4 45		9 20		Bellefonte	6 00		2 30	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.29 p m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Ag't

$200 Sewing-Machine FREE. To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send Free to one person in each locality the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send Free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out, before patents run out is sold for $200, with the attachments, and now sells for $250. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,

opposite the Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA

The New Garman House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

IRVIN HOUSE,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

BUSH HOUSE,
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial
28june tf

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
Free Buss to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8jun
G. B BRANDON, Prop.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.
D. J. MEYER, Prop'r.
FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.
Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

ST. ELMO HOTEL,
No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia
Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducement to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.
Your patronage respectfuly solicited
JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor

CAMERON HOUSE,
Corner Second and Market Sts.
FORD & ZERFING, PROPRIETORS,
LEWISBURG, PA.
Good Sample Rooms on 1st floor. Free Bus to all Trains. aug22'88

FRANK BIBLE.
—ATTORNEY AT LAW—
Bellefonte, Centre Co, Pa.
Office in Conrad building, opposite Brockerhoff House. jan19tf.

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office opposite the Court House, on 2d floor of Furst's building. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte.

CLEMANT DALE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bellefonte, Pa.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from first national bank. jan87

J. L. SPANGLER. C. P. HEWES
SPANGLER & HEWES,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PENN'A.
Special attention to collections; practice in all the courts; Consultation in German and English

JOHN KLINE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA
Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. Can be consulted in English or German. 7m'y84

J. D. MURRAY,
Centre Hall, Pa.,
Dealer in DRUGS, popular Patent Medicines Whiskey, Brandy, Wine, and Holland Gin kept and sold for medicinal purposes only. Store open every day in the week. may

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Receive Deposits and allow Interest;
Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities;
JAS. A. BEAVER, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

S. A. LIST,
LEWISBURG BOOKBINDERY.
All kinds of binding, at reasonable rates. New papers, magazines, pamphlets, etc., bound and re bound in first class style. 10f3

G. W. HOSTERMAN,
Dentist, Centre Hall,
Residence on Main street. Office in residence. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Gas, the safest opiate known administered. 14ap

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—
Dentist, Millheim. Offe professional services to the public. prepared to perform all operation dental profession. He is now fully pared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

WM. GOHEEN,
AUCTIONEER,
Boalsburg, Pa
Is prepared to cry sales. He has been successful in the past and offers his services to the public, tf.

COAL! COAL!
Woodland Coal.
Buckwheat Coal.
Pea Coal.
Chestnut Coal.
Stove Coal.
Soft Coal,
Just received at the [illegible] ler Mills' coal yard.
Terms strictly cash. Cash paid kinds of grain.

10c Write your name and post office address plainly on a postal card and send to the only legitimate Sporting and Sensational paper in the country and receive a sample copy free. Agents can make big pay, and News Agents can sell this paper freely, openly and above board. Order through News Co. only. Returnable if not sold. THE NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS, No. 23 Broadway, New York

TEN GIRLS KILLED.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN A SQUIB FACTORY NEAR PLYMOUTH.

TWO MEN INJURED, ONE FATALLY.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 25.—A terrible disaster occurred at Plymouth, a few miles from here, this afternoon, by which 10 girls, employes were killed. Back of the Gaylord shaft stood the factory of John Powell, used for the manufacture of squibs, used by the miners in loosening coal in the mines. The factory employed 84 girls, ranging from 10 to 20 years, and several male workmen. While the majority of the girls were at their homes eating dinner the people were startled by the deafening thunders of a terrific explosion. They rushed terror stricken to their doors and windows and in the distance saw clouds of smoke ascending from the squib factory. Soon a large crowd had gathered around it, and women began wringing their hands and men turned away from the sight presented when the charred body of a young girl was seen lying in one of the rooms, and the fact became known that at least 12 persons were in the building at the time of the explosion, eating their noonday lunch. The scene was fraught with terror, as the girls, some of them bleeding, others gasping for a few breaths of fresh air, rushed to the windows and screamed frantically for help. About this time a dozen miners from the adjoining colliery came upon the scene, and as soon as they saw the bleeding forms of the girls, calling for aid, rushed towards the building in a body, but fate prevented their proffered succor. As soon as they stepped near the door another terrific explosion took place and the entire building collapsed, burying in the ruins the forms that a moment before stood crying for assistance. The braver of the men when the smoke and flying debris had settled, rushed among the ruins, and one by one the bodies were found and taken out charred beyond recognition, bleeding and mutilated. As mothers saw and recognized some familiar token or piece of dress by which they could tell their loved ones, the scene was one that represented the extreme throes of sorrow and destruction. The bodies, as fast as they were taken out, were removed to an undertaking establishment, where they were placed in a row. Their features were so badly mutilated that they were scarcely recognizable.

The killed, so far as known, are:
Kate Jones, aged 18 years.
Maggie Lynch, aged 21 years.
Hettie Jones, aged 16 years.
Gladdis Reese, aged 15 years.
Mary Walters, aged 17 years.
Maggie Richards, aged 17 years.
Mary A. Lake, aged 17 years.
Ruth Powell, aged 19 years.
Esther Powell, aged 22 years.
Jane Ann Thomas, aged 16 years.

The foreman, George T. Reese, was dangerously if not fatally injured.

John Powell; the proprietor, was badly injured.

Several kegs of powder caused the explosion, but how they were exploded is yet a mystery.

The scenes around the undertaker's establishment where the bodies of the victims were taken were heartrending. Eleven bodies lay there headless, armless and legless. From pieces of scorched clothing and small buttons were the victims identified. The body of a young girl, supposed to be from Scranton, and who was seeking work, had not been identified.

The only theory as to the cause of the explosion comes from the injured fireman, Reese. He was in the second story, and when the building was blown apart he dropped to the cellar, from where he escaped with nothing but his underclothing and ran across the field. He says there was a pot of sulphur on the stove, which was used to dip the squibs into, the miners when using them lighting the sulphur end. The pot must have boiled over and ignited some loose powder which fired the kegs. There were two heavy explosions and a third light one. The girls were probably all stunned by the shock, for not a cry or shout was heard after the report. It was dead silence, and the workers toiled for all they were worth. Only the relatives and a few Wilkesbarre reporters were inside. The bodies lay on the floor, covered with coarse burlaps, and were marked as soon as identified.

The crowd outside numbered hundreds, and was augmented as each ambulance brought an additional body. Finally, when all had been identified, the doors were opened and the crowd filed in among the dead bodies only to see what resembled large charred billets, of wood more than anything else

Up to a week ago 80 girls had been employed, but an accident to a portion of the machinery made it necessary to lay off all but a few of them.

The fate of little Jane Ann Thomas excites much sympathy. She had stopped work a few days, and had gone to the factory this noon at her mother's request, to ask what the prospects were for work. While inside she probably chatted with the others, who were enjoying their noon hour, and was caught in the explosion.

Ruth and Esther Powell were nieces of the owner of the factory. They had come from Wales some months ago to work for their uncle, leaving their parents in the old country. John R. Powell, the proprietor of the factory, was in Wilkesbarre all of this morning, and after returning home for dinner started up the hill to the factory. When half way up he heard the report, and saw the building collapse. He knows nothing about the cause. A storehouse only 30 feet from the ruins contained 25 kegs of powder. Hundreds of people stood near it during the fire, not knowing its contents, and strange to say it did not explode, as it became as hot as a stove.

Eye witnesses, of whom there are but few, say there were five reports, two heavy and three light. The heavy ones were powder kegs and the light ones were boxes of squibs. At midnight Foreman George T. Reese is raving in delirium. The bodies will be removed to the homes of the victims tomorrow, and the funerals will be held on Wednesday afternoon.

A RAILROAD WRECK.

EIGHT PERSONS KILLED AND THIRTY INJURED.

THREE CARS BREAK THROUGH A BRIDGE.

ST. GEORGE, ONT., Feb. 27.—The St. Louis express, passing here eastbound about 6 o'clock to-night, went through the bridge just east of the station. A broken tire on the engine caused the rails to spread, and the first passenger car, the Pullman car and dining car went through the middle section of the bridge.

The Pullman car, containing the most passengers, was thrown clear off the bridge, turning completely over and lighting right side up. The dining car stands on and against a pier, and the passenger cars remain on the bridge, having stripped the ties ahead of it over the section that collapsed. About thirty wounded have been taken out and eight or ten dead.

The train consisted of five coaches, baggage, passenger, smoking, Pullman and dining cars. As near as can be ascertained, the accident happened in the following manner: The piston-rod broke just as the train passed the station, causing the rails to spread. As it proceeded the engine, tender and smoking-car crossed the bridge in safety, but just as the passenger coach was near the centre of the bridge the terrible affair occurred.

The fireman, it appears, noticed that all was not right and jumped, receiving a severe scalp wound. The passenger car went over the bridge, turning a somersault and landing flatly. The Pullman remained on the bridge. The dining car contained about seven people besides the waiters. Supper had just been announced, and in a few minutes the car would have been filled, and all must have perished.

Following is a list of killed and injured:

Killed—George Leggett, of Mitchell's; William W. Wemp, London; Dr. Swan, A. W. Francis, of Woodstock; Mr. McLean, of the firm of McLean & Beecher, Detroit;—Bains, of London; and Captain Moore, a Salvation Army lass, from Brantford; Mr. Peers, of Woodstock.

Injured—Thomas L. Doubtney, temperance lecturer; Mrs. and May Jenning, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. Buddin, Dorchester; Mrs. Higgins, Rossin House, Toronto; Mrs; McLeod Ingersoll; Miss Chaffee, Pontiac, Michigan; James Hyslop, Goderich; Daniel Peacock, R. W. Wright, Woodstock; John McKinley, Detroit; Fred Hancock, London; George Forbes, New York; J. R. Marshall and Mrs. J. R. Marshall, Regina; J. H. Wilson (colored) Chatham; Mrs. Evans, Hamilton; George Margotto, dining car conductor, Niagara; Robert Hilton, St. Catherine's; Mr. McLaughlin, London; Conductor Revell, seriously; D. W. Karn, Woodstock; W. M. Bennett, Samlac, Mich.; Dr. H. Lequensne, Cleveland, O.; A. W. Frances, Woodstock; Mrs. A. S Sendall, Detroit.

R. Barnes, general storekeeper of the Grand Trunk, and W. M. Wemp, traveling agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, from this city, are among the killed. Conductor Revell and Frank McLaughlin are on the wounded list.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Mrs. Lizzie McAuley and her two children were found dead in bed together, at their home in Chicago, on the morning of the 25th. In the woman's mouth was a rubber tube connecting with the gas jet. The gas was turned on full, indicating that Mrs. McAuley deliberately planned to kill her two children and herself. She is the woman who shot her husband December 4, 1888, while in a fit of jealousy. No indictment was found against her by the Grand Jury. She has suffered from a mild form of insanity ever since the murder. One of the children was a boy 3½ years old, the other a girl 1½ years of age.

—Ruth, the little daughter of Rev. George Herbert Patterson, of South Portsmouth, Rhode Island, died of hydrophobia on the evening of the 24th. She was bitten by a dog in September last.

—John Humes, Mayor of Iowa City, Iowa, committed suicide on the evening of the 24th. It is stated that he had been partially insane for over a year past, and had been under the surveillance of his friends. Curtis Cromleigh, aged 18 years, committed suicide by shooting himself in the heart, while standing on the steps of a church door in Carlisle, Penna., on the evening of the 24th. It is supposed he was disappointed in love.

—The Coroner, on the 26th, began an investigation of the explosion of the squib factory in Plymouth, Pa. Foreman Reese testified that the girls were sorting a lot of loose squibs lying on the floor, some of which were good and others bad. Kate Jones picked out what she considered the poor ones or those that were empty, and threw them into the stove. One of these happened to be loaded and exploded, and a spark ignited a lot of loaded squibs lying near. The explosion followed.

—When Mr. and Mrs. John Swanson, who lived in Chicago, awoke on the morning of the 26th, they discovered that their twin babies, 2 months old, lying in bed with them, had been smothered to death.

—Francesco Arnoldo and Martin Giovanni were run down and killed by a fast train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at Shamokin, Penna., on the evening of the 26th.

—A telegram from Cheboygan, Michigan, says the victims of the cholera epidemic in Presque Isle county, last fall, have lost complete control of their legs and the lower portion of their bodies, and but few can hobble around on crutches. In some cases one leg is shorter than the other, and they are maimed in other ways for life. The cause of the epidemic is now known to have been poison from decaying fish offal, near Hammond's Bay, deposited there by the fishermen in that vicinity. An investigation will be made in the spring.

—During a fight in New York on the 26th, Richard Yarwood struck John Lehman a heavy blow in the face, knocking him down. In his fall, Lehman's head hit the sidewalk with great force, and he lay unconscious. While in that condition Yarwood kicked him brutally about the head and body. Lehman died soon after, his skull having been fractured in the fall. Yarwood escaped. Terrence McKiernan, a saloon keeper in Waterbury, Connecticut, shot and killed Michael Cleary, on the evening of the 25th. William Emerson, a mulatto convict in the State Prison at Fort Madison, Iowa, assaulted Deputy Warden Townsend, with a knife, on the 25th. Townsend shot him dead.

—The collections of internal revenue during the first seven months of the current fiscal year aggregated $74,262,596, an increase of $2,651,264 on the collection for the corresponding period of last year.

—President-elect Harrison and party arrived at Washington on the afternoon of the 26th. Not a single mishap occurred to mar the pleasure of the journey from Indianapolis. The train was stopped about a mile outside of Washington, where the party alighted, took carriages and were driven to the Arlington House, thus escaping the crowd awaiting their arrival at the depot.

—An explosion occurred in Chamberlain Colliery, at St. Clair, Pa., on the 26th. Nobody was killed, but W. L. Griffith, Frank Dix, Richard Barnes, Willie Thompson, Thomas McKernan and Joseph McGough were severely, and some of them perhaps, fatally burned. The cause of the explosion is not positively known, but it is attributed to the accumulated gas in a newly opened tunnel coming in contact with the naked lamps worn by the men at work in a connecting gangway.

—The funerals of the victims of the disaster at the squib factory at Plymouth, Penna., took place on the 27th ult. There were nine hearses, followed by an enormous throng. The bodies were interred side by side in Shawnee Cemetery.

—A natural gas explosion occurred at Tarentum, Penna., on the evening of the 26th ult. The concussion almost completely demolished two brick dwellings, one occupied by Joel Smith and the other by W. G. Pritchard. All the occupants were more or less injured, and Mrs. Smith, it is feared, fatally. A second explosion took place on the morning of the 27th ult. in Pittsburg, which wrecked a frame house of Patrick Murray. The five persons in the house were slightly injured. Alonzo A. Shank, aged about 30 years, a freight conductor on the Western Maryland and Cumberland Valley Railroad, was killed on the 26th ult., near Edgemont. A train separated in going down the mountain, and when it came together Shank was crushed.

—John Brofee, postmaster at Mount Carmel, Pa., was removed on the 27th ult. It is said that he appropriated $1300 of the Government money to his own use. His bondsmen made good the loss. A despatch from Chicago says that Jacob F. Goodman, cashier of the Cook County Treasurer's office, has disappeared with about $7000 of the county's fund. His bond will cover the shortage. Eleven produce merchants in Pittsburg were on the 27th ult. convicted of selling oleomargarine for butter, and were fined from $100 to $250 each.

—Edward Artise shot and fatally wounded Kittie Palmer, in Aurora, Illinois, on the 26th, and then shot and killed himself when about to be captured by officers who were in pursuit of him. Both were colored, and Artise had proposed marriage to the girl, but was rejected. John Holler, living near Dickinson, Dakota, killed his wife at the house of a neighbor, on the 26th, and then committed suicide. Before following his wife he locked his five children in the house and set fire to it. After his departure the children managed to escape.

—The house of Herman Umberger, an aged farmer living about ten miles east of Ligonier, Pa., was entered by two masked men on the 27th ult. They claimed that they had a search warrant for jewelry that had been stolen from a peddler in the neighborhood a short time ago. Mr. Umberger innocently accompanied them through the house, and when he was forced to open a trunk containing $13,000 he placed the money in his pocket. They then commanded him at the points of revolvers to hand it over. This he strenuously objected to, when they fired five shots into his body, killing him almost instantly. They took the money and fled in the darkness. The aged wife witnessed the murder, but was too old and feeble to be of any assistance to her husband.

—E. Colburn, aged 23 years, a travelling salesman, shot and killed his wife, Lizzie, at their residence, in Boston, on the evening of the 28th ult., and then went to a hotel and shot himself in the face, inflicting fatal wounds. Mrs. Colburn was about to become a mother. No quarrel is known to have taken place between them. Anthony Lare, a Hollander, who has only been in this country four months, stabbed and fatally wounded his young wife, in Paterson, New Jersey, on the 28th ult. He was married two months before sailing. He had no means and would not work, and the trouble arose because the wife refused to remain dependent upon his friends, who were hard-working people. Lare was also badly cut in the struggle with his wife.

—Mrs. Higgins, of Toronto, one of the persons injured in the railway disaster at St. George, Ontario, on the 27th ult., died on the 28th ult. Miss Andrews, of Belleville, Mississippi; Miss McLeod, of Ingersoll; and Dr. Lequesne, of Cleveland, Ohio, are all in a critical condition, and their recovery is not expected.

—The five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Domick, in Watertown, New York, was killed on the 28th ult. She was playing under the eaves of the house, when an icicle, weighing about 100 pounds, fell, striking her on the head.

—George Westphaul killed Jack Cooper on a range in Carbon county, Wyoming, on the 26th ult. They quarreled over the ownership of an unbranded steer. James Matheny has been arrested in Chico, California, on a requisition from Governor Francis, of Missouri, on a charge of attempted murder. The crime was committed four years ago in Montgomery county, Missouri. David Watson stabbed and fatally wounded Adolph Hughes in New York on the 28th ult. They are both colored and quarreled about a woman. Robert Mullen shot and fatally wounded his brother-in law, Robert Moore, near Springfield, Kentucky, on the evening of the 28th ult. Mullen's wife had left him and had gone to Moore's house. Mullen went there to force her to go home with him.

—David Barkey, 11 years old, was bitten by a dog in Wooster, Ohio, eight years ago, and is now said to be dying of hydrophobia. During one of his paroxysms on the evening of the 27th ult., he bit off two of his fingers.

50th CONGRESS.-Second Session.

SENATE.

In the United States Senate, on the 26th, Mr. Dolph, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill, vetoed by the President, for the relief of William R. Wheaton and Charles H. Chamberlain, of California, with a recommendation that it pass, notwithstanding the President's objections. Mr. Dolph explained the facts, claiming that the President's objections were made under a misapprehension. The bill was passed—yeas, 35; nays, 8. The Army Appropriation bill was passed, with some additional amendments. The Senate joint resolution for the relief of the Venezuela Steam Transportation Company (to obtain indemnity for the unlawful seizure and detention of steamships) was passed; also House bill to encourage the enlistment of boys in the navy (allowing them as bounty a kit of clothing worth $45). After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 27th ult., a conference was ordered on the Army Appropriation bill; the Post-office Appropriation bill was reported back, and the conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was agreed to. Senate bill to amend the law for the protection of the Alaska salmon fisheries was passed. Mr. Platt, from the Committee on Territories, reported bills for the admission of Idaho and Wyoming as States, and said that as soon as they were printed he would ask to have them considered. Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported an amendment to the Deficency bill, offering a reward of $25,000 for the detection and conviction of the ballot-box thieves of Plummerville, Arkansas. The bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce law, with the House amendments, was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 28th ult., the bill in regard to the Alaska salmon fisheries, with the House amendment, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. Edmunds saying that the amendment involved a very important and difficult question. A short executive session was held. The Post-office Appropriation bill was passed, with some amendments. The House amendments to the bill to amend the Inter-State Commerce act were considered, and a further conference was ordered. Another executive session was held, after which a conference was ordered on the Naval Appropriation bill. Conference reports were agreed to on the Army Appropriation bill, the Fortification bill and the bill to withdraw certain public lands from private entry. A recess was taken until 8.30 P. M. No quornm was present at the evening session, and no business was transacted. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 26th, a conference was ordered on the Senate amendments to the bill opening to settlement a portion of the Sioux reservation in Dakota. The transaction of any business before 11 o'clock was prevented by a little more "filibustering" started by Mr. Bland. That hour having arrived, Mr. Randall reported the Sundry Civil bill, and a conference was ordered on the Senate amendments. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed, and the conference report on the Pension Appropriation bill agreed to. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill. An exciting debate ensued, the speakers being Messrs. Kennedy, of Ohio; Crisp, of Georgia, and Breckinridge, of Arkansas. The consideration of the bill was continued in evening session, but it was not finished. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 27th ult., the Indian Appropriation bill, the last of the regular appropriation bills, was passed. Pending consideration of the conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill the House adjourned.

In the House on the 28th ult., the Senate bill for the protection of the salmon fisheries in Alaska was passed, with an amendment directing the President to cause one or more war vessels to cruise in Alaska waters and seize all vessels unlawfully engaged in seal hunting. Conference reports were agreed to on the Agricultural Appropriation bill and the bill to establish a U. S. Court, with civil and criminal jurisdiction, in the Indian Territory. A conference was ordered on the Naval Appropriation bill. The conference report on the bill to divide the Sioux reservation in Dakota was agreed to. In the evening session, a resolution was adopted accepting, for the nation, the statues of General Muhlenberg and Robert Fulton, presented by the State of Pennsylvania, and the statue of Lewis Cass, presented by Michigan.

—A Floridian states that it takes just half as much food and clothing for his family in Florida as it did in Tennessee, where he formerly resided. The difference in temperature effects this economy.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

In the Senate, on the 26th, Mr. Henninger introduced a bill providing for a fee of 50 cents and mileage for constables for the extra work imposed upon them by the High License law. The joint resolution forming an arbitration treaty with Great Britain was reported favorably, but lost by one vote. The House amendments to the Nautical School Ship bill were rejected. The vote defeating the Saturday Half-holiday bill was reconsidered, and the bill resumed its place on the calendar. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 27th ult., bills were passed finally to authorize passenger railway companies to lease franchise and property to motor companies, and prohibiting the sale of liquor on Memorial Day. The bills giving preference to ex-soldiers in appointments to office, and limiting the amount of stock which may be issued by consolidated companies, were reported favorably. Samuel R. Downing, of Fayette, was confirmed as member of the State Board of Agriculture, and J. Montgomery Foster as Insurance Commissioner. Adjourned.

In the Senate on the 28th ult., Mr. Harlan introduced a bill prohibiting all suspended electric wires in cities of over 30,000 population. The bill is designed to go into effect after August, 1889, and a penalty of $500 per day is prescribed for all companies violating the provisions of the bill. The bill to enforce the article of the Constitution forbidding companies to engage in any business not named in their charters was reported with amendments. The bill to regulate the practice of veterinary surgery was reported negatively and afterwards recommitted. The bills to create inquests on fires and to prohibit the traffic in opiates were also reported negatively. Bills passed third reading to regulate the employment of women and children in factories, and to provide for the incorporation and government of street railways. Adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 25th, the bill to require railroad companies to fence their right of way through the State was reported favorably. Bills were introduced by Mr. Bentley, providing that certificates granted by State Normal Schools shall be valid licences to teach in the schools for five years, and that junior certificates issued to the senior classes shall be valid licenses to teach the branches of the junior course; by Mr. Coray, to prohibit the heating of railroad cars by stoves; by Mr. Connell, providing for a naval battalion of National Guards of the State.

In the House on the 26th the bills to place the Lunacy Committee of the State Board of Charities under the control of the Board, and to repeal the act giving the committee exclusive authority; also, the bill for the punishment of wife-beaters, were reported favorably. The School Flag bill was defeated on final passage, the yeas being 73, and the nays 100. The act for the improvement of the harbor of Philadelphia passed finally; also, the bill to give preference of appointment and employment to ex-soldiers and sailors. The bill for a special election on the Prohibition amendment on June 18th passed second reading, with some amendments. Adjourned.

—In the House, on the 27th ult., a committee was appointed to investigate charges of corruption in connection with the defeat of the Anti-Dressed Meat bill. The Revenue bill was reported with important amendments. Among the bills reported favorably was that appropriating $300,000 to assist in the purchase of the islands in the Delaware river at Philadelphia. The Prohibition Election bill was passed finally and sent to the Senate. Adjourned.

—In the House, on the 28th ult., bills were favorably reported, among others, providing for compulsory education in Philadelphia; for a naval battalion for the National Guard; to protect life and limb of workmen on new buildings; for a naval battalion, and to provide for the assistance of indigent soldiers and sailors, and the widows, orphans and mothers of such deceased. Bills were introduced by Mr. Talbot, to prevent the unlawful use of milk cans, butter tubs or market boxes, and also to prevent gambling in stocks; and by Mr. Messimer, to abolish all imprisonment for debt. The bill for the removal of the House of Refuge from Philadelphia to Delaware county was passed finally. Adjourned.

Both E. Meissl and F. Bocker assert that the soja bean, which has been but recently imported into Europe from Japan is a very valuable fodder, being exceedingly rich in fatty constituents.

The revolution of eclipses was calculated by Calippus, 306 B. C. The Egyptians asserted that they had observed 373 eclipses of the sun and 832 of the moon before the time of Alexander who died 323 B. C.

THE MARKETS

PROVISIONS—			
Beef city fam bl	10 —	@	—
Hams	13 50	@	14 —
Pork Mess	15 00	@	—
Prime Mess, new	14 00	@	—
Sides smoked	— 8¼	@	8¾
Shoulders smoked	— 6¾	@	7
do in salt	— 6¼	@	7
Smoked Beef	— 10	@	10¼
Lard Western bls	— —	@	—
Lard loose	— 7	@	—
FLOUR—			
West. and Pa. sup	2 75	@	3 25
Pa. Family	4 70	@	4 85
Minn Clear	4 80	@	5 —
Pat. Wht. Wh't	5 50	@	6 00
Rye Flour	3 00	@	—
GRAIN—			
Wheat No. 1 red	1 08	@	—
Rye	— —	@	56
Corn, No. 2 White	— —	@	—
No. 3	— 39	@	40
Oat, No. 1 White	— —	@	—
No. 2 do	— —	@	34
No. 2 Mixed	— 30½	@	—
FISH—			
Mackerel, Large 1s	32 —	@	35 —
No. 2 Shore	24 —	@	—
Herring, Lab	6 50	@	7 —
SUGAR—			
Powdered	7⅞	@	
Granulated	6¾	@	
Confec. A	6 11-16	@	
HAY AND STRAW—			
Timothy, choice	16 50	@	—
Mixed	12 50	@	15 —
Cut Hay	— —	@	—
Rye Straw, new	16 —	@	—
Wheat Straw	— —	@	—
WOOL—			
Ohio, Penna., and W. Va. Fleece XX and above	34	@	35
Common	30	@	32

Gossiping.

One of the most lamentable weaknesses of human nature is exhibited in some people, perhaps, in some of the readers of the this JOURNAL. It is to pry into other people's business and to learn little things which do not concern them with the view of telling to others what they know—what they have heard—and what their eyes have seen concerning this, that and the other. Such information is always given in an exaggerated form and in an excited state of the mind. Such persons in many cases are so given up to yielding to this weakness, and to the gratification of this insatiable curiosity, that they find no time to devote to the study of what is grand in nature, or what is useful in science and morals. Gossiping and tattling often end in scandal and what is more abominable than a scandal in a respectable community? What is more merciless than the rumors, and reports that fly through the air, and then, all at once, pounce down upon the head of some unsuspecting victim. To be compelled to endure such things is one of the great trials and hardships of life. This evil, like death strikes all—the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the old and the young, the pure and the impure. How little the unsuspecting readers of this may know what is before them. You may have escaped thus far, but you know not what a day may bring forth. Your sensitive nature may be shocked to-morrow by hearing of a false report having been put in circulation about you. An old woman or a young lady may do the work, as she confidentially tells her neighbor the astonishing secret, with a reminder to be sure to keep it to herself, but to tell every one that she names and no one else, and then, the report begins to fly through the air, and suddenly, and unexpectedly you find yourself its victim. Young women, however pure and modest your life is think not you can escape. Among your intimate friends there are some who feel it in their bones that you are about to be entangled in the maze of matrimony. Oh! how they pity you in the light of their own sad experience. The gentleman in whom you have placed your affections, does not fully, in their opinion reciprocate your feelings and regard for them, and you will find it out when it is too late. The alarm is now sounded and you will be sorry if you do not heed it. But how can you heed it when you do not know what is going on, and will not know until the evil has been done. Gossip rides the waves, rumors float through the air, and though you are the subject, you are profoundly ignorant of them, until suddenly and unexpectedly you learn by an accidental word from a true and confidential friend that your name is on everybody's lips, and that, too, about a matter, though no other body's business, is just what you did not wish made public. It is no pleasant experience to be scorched by the hot tongues of women who are given up to gossiping and tattling. Dear readers beware of them! Paul says of them: "And with all they learn to be idle, wandering about from house to house, and not only idle, but tattlers, also, and busybodies, speaking things which they ought not."

Long Faces.

What a sad mistake it is to suppose that a man should be gloomy because he is devout; as if misery were acceptable to God on its own account, and happiness an offence against his dignity. A modern writer says:

"There is a secret unbelief among some men that God is displeased with men's happiness, and so they think about creation, ashamed and afraid to enjoy anything!"

These are the people of whom Tom Hood says: "They think they're pious when they're only bilious." A good man is almost always a cheerful one. It is fit that bad men should scowl, look blue and melancholy, but he who has God's smile of approbation upon him should show its radiance in his countenance. Dr. Johnson said he "never knew a villain in his life that was not, on the whole, an unhappy dog."

But an honest man—the man with a good conscience—let him enjoy his sleep and his dinner, and love his wife and the prattle of his children, and show a beaming face to his neighbor. Surely, there is no worse theology than that which teaches that He who has given such fullness of joy to beast and bird, delights in the misery of men; or that, having been filled with gladness, we ought to give the lie to His goodness by wearing faces beclouded with woe and furrowed by pretended unhappiness.

She Loved the Kid.

"That is the strangest attachment I ever saw formed, and I've been around with circuses, man and boy, for forty-six years," said Harry Pierce, the veteran in charge of Greiner's wild beasts, in the winter quarters of the menagerie at the corner of Randolph and Ann streets, Chicago. He referred to a white Burmese cow and a white kid, which were made fast, close by another, to a wheel of the great cage in which was the hippopotamus. "Why, sir," said Pierce, approaching close to the animals with the *Herald* reporter, "we dare not separate them, even for a few moments, lest the cow go into fits. She will cry, moan and take on like a human being if it is out of her sight for a moment. She is evidently under the delusion that it is her calf. She will lick it, gad close by its side, insist upon its having the choice of all food and fight for it, if needs be."

Queer Strongholds of Belief.

It often happen that men of the world whose morals are notoriously loose are most severe in their denunciations of intellectual unbelief. And the strange part of it is that they are really sincere in their repudation of such unbelief. Down in the bottom of their hearts there is a profound belief in the code of Christian morality which in theis daily lives they fail to follow, but which they vaguely expect some day to follow, when they have exhausted all the pleasures of life. And the fact is to be regarded, not as an argument against Christianity, but as an unintended tribute paid to it.

The Crowded Street Car.

The shades of night were falling fast
In one box car were fifty massed,
While thirty more were packed outside,
The tenor-voiced conductor cried,
"Move forward, please!"

At every corner more piled on,
Till every inch of space was gone.
No nickel-bearer was denied,
And still the meek conductor cried,
"Move forward, please!"

The shivering shop girls stand in groups,
Who fain would ride within those coops,
To board the cars they vainly tried,
And yet the slim conductor cried,
"Move forward, please!"

To realize th' ideal jam
'Twould need a big hydraulic ram
To crowd the passengers inside
Who heard not when the fellow cried
"Move forward, please!"

One day a man of fearful might
Packed all the people in so tight
They stuck together in a lump,
As solid as a hickory stump—
"Move forward, please!"

IN A TIGHT PLACE.

Larry Wright was one of the best fellows in the world—a little too mercurial perhaps, but generous, forgiving, and frank to a fault.

He was a handsome fellow, too, with a curly, blonde head, a pair of merry blue eyes, and a dimple in one ruddy cheek.

Two-and-twenty, country-bred, well educated, well connected, he had enjoyed life exceedingly up to that period.

Then he went to Boston as book keeper. He confessed to no one why the farm had suddenly palled upon him, but whatever the cause of his discontent was, he enjoyed the change.

In six months he was twice advanced in position. He had no vices to break in upon his duties, and he was a favorite with Ferguson & Co., sugar importers, of large wealth and the best standing.

His good nature made him liked, too, with the other young men by whom he was surrounded.

There was only one thing which it seemed to Larry he could not bear. This was the heat of the city when summer came. He missed the fresh, sweet country atmosphere. It seemed as if he could not endure the simoon-like puffs of sultry air which brought to his nostrils only dust and the mingled odors of his crowded surroundings.

The office was large and commodious, but his boarding-house was crowded, and the mosquitoes very annoying.

"Well, this tries a fellow's mettle, Tom," he said to his room-mate, one sweltering night in July, when nobody could sleep for the heat and singing insects. "I had no idea the city was such an inferno in summer. I am learning what it is to feel cross mornings when I get up, after such nights as these."

Tom Niles, who was city-bred, had no idea of night air that was dewy and cool in summer weather.

"Oh, you'd get used to it," he answered, wearily.

"The next house, at the end of the block, gets more breeze," remarked Larry. "It's a corner lot. I wonder who lives there?"

"Don't know."

"Well, my vacation's coming next week," sighed Larry. "I'll turn my back on this volcano for one blessed month."

But just before the day of his expected release, Mr. Ferguson came to him with the request that he would give up his vacation, and accept added duties.

"It will favor me very much, and I will make it worth your while, Mr. Wright," he said.

Larry knew what that meant—advancement, in the autumn, to the position of head book-keeper, and a salary of two thousand dollars a year. He was dismayed, disappointed, but he knew what he must do.

"I will remain, Mr. Ferguson," he said, cheerfully.

It was one of Larry's characteristics that, whatever he did, he did it heartily and pleasantly, and it was evident that his employer was much gratified now by his ready and frank consent.

"I wish we had more young men like you, Mr. Wright," he said, with a smile.

But it was a little hard for Larry to see Tom and the other boys go off to lake, and mountain, and seashore.

He continued to battle with the mosquitoes and lost flesh a little during the next week. He was working very hard at the office. He began to have blinding headaches, and for the first time in his life knew what it was to feel ill.

"By George!" he said, "in a week more, if I don't get a good night's sleep, I shall break down and be sick."

It was one of the prolonged hot spells of the season. Not a drop of rain had fallen for a month. Everybody who could get out of the city had gone.

Larry noticed one day that the house on the corner lot was empty. Whoever the inmates were, they had flitted probably to the seaside.

It was a pleasant house, half-covered with a vine. One end faced the water, and had the sea breeze the inmates of Larry's boarding-house were always denied. It had the appearance of being occupied by rich people.

Larry wished he lived there. And of this wish was born my story.

Shunning his hot pillow one night, he stepped out upon the light iron balcony which ran the whole length of the block.

He thought he caught a slight breath of cool east-wind, and stepped over the single iron bar which separated the premises of his corner-house neighbors from his own.

He was quite certain the house was empty. He went to the end of the balcony and leaned over.

It was a dark night, yet beyond the roofs of the houses he caught a glimpse of pale-shining water-line, and, to his great relief, he could feel the air.

As he stood enjoying it, the blind of a window which opened upon the balcony swung out. It had been insecurely fastened, and now the wind had blown it open. And, to Larry's surprise, he saw that the window was open.

The fault of a careless servant, he thought. What a gross piece of neglect!

The great, rich house all exposed!

He looked curiously within the revealed apartment, and then, obeying an impulse of his idleness, stepped over the low sill into the room.

His foot fell soundlessly upon a velvet carpet, and in the dim light he could see that the articles of furniture were massive and rich.

All was perfectly still—not a sound but the soft swaying of the lace curtains in the draft, and the noises of the city's streets.

What a chance for a burglar! But Larry thought of anything but burglary.

The house, closed from the sun and heated air, was deliciously cool; there was the faint scent of perfume in the room, and through the glass doors of a bookcase he caught the gleam of gilded volumes.

What alluring treat was this spread before him? Hours of leisure, comfort, enjoyment, amid the most congenial surroundings. If he only dared stay awhile, how delightfully he could pass away the time!

Courage grew upon him as he lingered about. He picked up a book, and with difficulty traced the title.

It was a new novel he had longed for opportunity to read.

What harm if he stayed an hour and read? It would injure no one, and the time would otherwise be spent in dull endurance.

He waited a little. Then there was a German student-lamp on a little marble table at his side, and he quickly lighted it.

It was in an alcove and he did not think the illumination would be noticed from the outside.

He had fallen into a most enjoyable perusal of his book, lying back in a luxurious chair, his feet on a velvet foot-rest, when the sound of a silvery voice on the sidewalk reached his ear.

The color slowly crept out of Larry's young cheek as he listened, for it was the voice of the girl he had loved secretly for a long year, keeping his love a secret almost from himself—the girl of gay city life, whom he had known as a boarder near his home the previous season, and whose elegance and vivacity had made the dull farm life distasteful to him.

He sat as if under a spell.

"Are you not afraid?" he heard another voice say.

"Oh, no!" answered Helen Denbigh. "I always stay here, when I come in, whether Uncle Arthur's family are in town or not. Good-night!"

His deep emotion was changed to a feeling of bewilderment as he suddenly heard the hall door close, with the quick click of the lock, and a fleet step on the staircase.

As quickly as possible he extinguished the light and sprang to the window; but it was the wrong one, and was closed.

He had time only to let the lace curtains fall over him, and then stood perfectly quiet.

Helen Denbigh crossed the room with an unerring step and lighted the student lamp Larry had just extinguished.

Then, standing in the centre of the apartment, she removed her hat and mantle, showing, by its light, what a lovely and graceful girl she was.

She went into the adjoining room, and he could hear her moving about what seemed to be toilet articles. He could smell cologne and ammonia. He judged it was a sleeping-room.

By-and-by she came back more slowly and sat down in an easy-chair. Her back was toward the open window; she did not notice it; and it soon became apparent that she was preoccupied with her own feelings.

She hid her brow with her hand for awhile, and then threw herself back in her chair with a languishing air, and her countenance was deathly pale.

It was evident that the young lady was becoming very ill. She moved restlessly, signed and moaned frequently, and at last rose and walked the floor, breathing with difficulty, and pressing her hands upon the pit of her stomach.

The unbidden guest behind the curtains watched her with the deepest concern. He forgot to fear exposure for himself.

At length the sick girl looked at her watch.

"Eleven o'clock!" she moaned, throwing herself into a chair. "I dare not go out, and I shall die here! Oh, I am in such distress!"

Her countenance was ghastly; her moans became sharper.

Larry dared not hesitate longer.

"Do not be frightened!" he said, speaking with a studied gentleness. "I will go for a physician for you."

And then he stepped forward and picked up his hat from beneath a chair where it had fallen.

He hoped Miss Denbigh would not know him—for how would he explain his intrusion?

Let her think what she might, so that she did not recognize him, and he procured for her the assistance she needed.

So, averting his face with care, he passed the astonished girl, went down stairs and out at the hall door.

He was certain he must have added terror to her sufferings, but in a heat and hurry he stumbled across the street, rang up a doctor, and sought his own premises in a tumult of feeling.

Though he did not know the doctor, he chanced to know that he was a friend of the Denbighs, and he was sure Helen was in good hands.

He was consumed with anxiety, yet realized that he had better do nothing more:

But he slept little that night, and all the next day was undecided what he had better do.

On the day following he passed Helen in the street. She was in company with Doctor Dudley's sister.

He saw at a glance that she had quite recovered from her indisposition; but that glance told him something more.

Her penetrating, reproachful look, her burning blush, revealed to him that he had been recognized.

He was sorry, ashamed, humiliated by the discovery. He had hoped that he had escaped detection. But he had not, and what must Miss Denbigh think of him?

His conduct had been such as to arouse the worst suspicions—if not in her breast, certainly in the breasts of the owners of the house he had intruded upon.

Oh, why had he taken a course which laid him open to the worst suspicions? Who would believe that he was prowling in a neighbor's house—a rich neighbor's—for any good?

At least it was an unwarranted impertinence, and even if he went to Helen and explained the truth, she must despise him. He would feel like a booby, making a confession with those proud, dark eyes upon him.

He wrought himself into a state of high nervousness. This, added to the heat of the weather and his growing ill-health, had its effect—the office whirled around one breathless morning, and he fell senseless to the floor.

In a darkened room he tossed and raved for several days before Doctor Dudley got control of the overtasked system.

Again that silvery voice smote the tumult of his brain:

"Are you quite sure, doctor?"

"Oh, yes! With rest and care he will pull through. You are helping him greatly. It is very good of you, Miss Denbigh."

"Oh, no; it is nothing. We know his family, and he is away from home. I have sent for his mother. She will be here to-morrow."

There was sometimes some one else in the room, but it was Helen when he woke from sleep—a deep, beneficial sleep—and found her sitting, patient and sweet, at the foot of his bed.

There was no pride in her dark eyes, only the loveliest solicitude, as she bent over him.

"Are you better? Do you recognize me?"

"I know you. I remember all; and you despise me," he said.

"No, no—oh, no! At the worst you were only an intruder; and what am I? I have come here unbidden, and, worse have stayed here three days."

"You are an angel!" he sighed. "Helen, why did you come?"

She tried to release her hands.

"Why, Doctor Dudley told me you had been seized with violent illness. He recognized you as the young man who summoned him to me that night, and what could I do less?"

Here she faltered. His eyes were certainly fervid enough to confuse her.

"Helen," he said, still fast hold of the little, white hands, "do you know that I am loving you every hour and minute of my life, and that I am only a poor book-keeper, while you are a rich heiress, and more elegant and beautiful than any other woman I ever saw? You are perfect, while I—"

"Hush!" she interrupted. "I am only a useless butterfly, who never did anything but fan my wings in the sunshine, while you are respected and admired by everybody for your work and courage and all manly qualities. To wait upon you has been nothing to the task of interviewing the continual stream of friends who have been to inquire after you in your sickness. Mr. Ferguson himself has insisted twice upon coming into the room, and Doctor Dudley is laid under heavy charges by him to have you righted. Oh, you are too modest by half!"

"You are encouraging me, Helen—"

"Well?"

"To dare making my very fortune out of this scrape."

"How?"

"By asking you to be my wife."

"Oh, you are ill," she laughed. "You must not talk."

"I shall talk all night if you do not promise."

"I—I must promise, then."

He raised himself upon his elbow, and looked into her eyes. They were very bright and sweet. He lay down with a happy sigh.

"I am going to get well, and I shall hold you to it. I am the happiest man—"

The words drifted into an unintelligible murmur, and he was asleep.

But weakness and pain were soon conquered by joy, and those who called it an unequal match had no comprehension of the content of two sincere and congenial young people who married in the autumn with simple rites and perfect happiness.

True Marriage.

"Whenever," says Gail Hamilton, "man pays reverence to woman—whenever man feels the influence of any woman, purifying, chastening, abashing, strengthening him against temptation, shielding him from evil, ministering to his self-respect, medicining his weariness, peopling his solitude, winning him from sordid prizes, enlivening his monotonous days with mirth, or fancy, or wit, flashing heaven upon his earth, and mellowing it all for spiritual fertility—there is the element of marriage. Whenever woman pays reverence to man—whenever woman rejoices in the strength of any man, feels it to God's agent, upholding her weakness, confirming her purpose and crowning her power; whenever he reveals himself to her; just, upright, inflexible, yet tolerant, merciful, benignant, not unruffled, perhaps, but not overcome by the world's turbulence, and responding to all her gentleness her feet on the earth, his head among the stars, helping her to hold her soul steadfast in the right, to stand firm against the encroachments of frivolity, vanity, impatience, fatigue, discouragement, helping her to preserve her good nature, to develope her energy, to consolidate her thought, to utilize her benevolence to exalt and illumine her life—there is the essence of marriage. Its love is founded on respect and increases self respect at the very moment of merging self in another. Its love is mutual; equally giving and receiving at every instant of its action. There is neither dependence nor independence. Years cannot weaken its bonds, distance cannot sunder them. It is a love which vanquishes the grave, and transfigures death itself into life.

—The Challis for summer woollen dresses have many of the same designs seen in the India silks, especially the palm leaves in outlines, intricate arabesque patterns, and the cashmere stripes of many colors on cream white grounds. The Empire wreaths, garlands, laurel leaves, with the small chintz patterns of rose buds and other tiny blossoms nearly cover the white ground challis. Also the gray blue Persian figures are seen on them.

The Turkish Bath.

It is well known that the practice of bathing was in general vogue among the ancients as a means of promoting health and prolonging life. The object of bathing being to free the skin from the accumulated deposits of insensible perspiration. It is one of the most efficient restorers of health, vigor and beauty, because it promotes the healthy action of the whole system. But the utility of bathing depends upon the *kind* of bath and the *manner* of bathing. The first question therefore arises. "What kind of bath is the most beneficial to the human body?" To the fortunate person who has had the opportunity of experiencing the delightful effects of a Turkish Bath, the answer comes easy and without hesitation. This bath purifies, refreshes, and renovates the whole system by the most thorough mode of external ablution.

In the east no source of enjoyment is deemed more essential to existence than this bath. Such was the case also among the Romans, whose baths were conducted very much on the same principles as the modern Turkish Bath.

The most famous physicians of both ancient and modern times have recommended its use. By the Stoic it was deemed essential to virtue and by the Epicurian to happiness.

How does a Turkish Bath act? By opening the pores, by setting free the accumulated excretions, which have clogged and blocked up the countless drainpipes of the system, and by exciting a brisk and healthy circulation throughout the whole system. By gently stimulating the whole frame it quickens and increases the secretions drawn from the blood for the nourishment of the body. It will bring pounds of blood to the surface and balance the circulation more readily than any other means known to medical science. It removes all obstructions in the vascular system and puts all the organs into that state of regular, free and full motion which is so essential to health. In the natural process which takes place when the body is subjected to this bath, the seven millions of pores of the human body are freely opened and the vast net work of blood vessels and nerves, two thousand square inches in extent on the skin of an ordinary sized man, and of the finest conceivable textures, is excited to activity and brought under the influence of this powerful agent.

It may be asked by some, "will not an ordinary warm bath have the same effect?" We answer, emphatically, *no*. There is a daily bodily drainage through the skin of more than twenty-one ounces of fluid. The ducts of the glands of the skin, if placed in a straight line, will extend over twenty-five miles in length. The skin is the safety valve for the inner organs and it takes a powerful agent, such as the Turkish Bath is, to keep this part of the system in proper condition. Besides being a purifier of the blood, it is also a beautifier, of the person. The effects on the complexion are marvellous. The skin becomes clearer, the eyes brighter, and the whole person assumes the dignified and beautiful appearence of manhood or womanhood in health, strength, activity and bright intelligence.

A Woman Who Has Seen Men Eat.

How many people do we know who eat well? You know people who mince, who snuff, who bolt, cram and gorge. You know people who eat heartily and decently. But you know very few people who carry, through all the demands and temptations of the table, the absolute charm of perfect breeding. Men and women who are gentlemen and ladies everywhere else, fail at the table. It is the final and often fatal test of gentle manners. Have you ever in the dining room of a hotel of the first-class, looked at the gentlemen's (?) table, and, for your own moral improvement, beheld them eat? Do it, and afterwards, if you can, believe in the superiority of man! Judged by the standard of appetite and its gratification, it will be much easier for you to believe in the superiority of your dog Tweezer, who handles his bone much more delicately, who swallows his soup with a softer lap, who does not pick his teeth at the table, or blow his nose over his plate. How they push, reach and clatter! How they swoop and gulp, and they cram and hurry away! You don't wonder that at least three-fourths of them have dyspepsia and patronize patent medicines. But do you wonder, if you are a woman, that a least three-fourths of us idealize these monsters of the table into Apollos and Jupiters and fall down and worship them? You wonder at yourself that you could ever have cried till your head ached and your nose was red, over something he did or didn't do; or, worse, because you loved so much this dreadful animal which has just jumped up and rushed from the table, leaving you to contemplate the havoc on his plate, and the debris he has left upon the table cloth. You remember him with supreme emotion of superiority for the next twenty-four hours.

Luck and Labor.

Many people complain of their bad luck when they ought to blame their want of wisdom and action. Cobden, a distinguished writer in England, thus wrote about luck and labor:

Luck is everything, waiting for something to turn up. Labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something.

Luck lies in bed, and wishes the postman would bring him the news of a legacy. Labor turns out at six o'clock, and with busy pen or ring-hammer lays the foundation of a competence.

Luck whines.
Labor whistles.
Luck relies on chances.
Labor on character.
Luck slips down to indigence.
Labor strides upward to independence.

—A black silk dinner gown, the back full and plain, had a front of pink silk veiled with black jetted net. The bodice was made a la Vierge, of all styles the most becoming to a thin figure—the plaits lined with pink, the sleeves coming to the elbow, with high epaulettes coming above the arm, arranged in a double form.

FASHION NOTES.

—White violets are now preferred by bridesmaids, to any other flowers.

—Silk aprons are very popular. A very pretty one was seen made of pongee, with facings of velvet.

—A handsome evening dress is of blue dotted gauze over a blue silk skirt, edged with a heavy pinked silk rouche. The slightly draped overskirt has a broad gold band on the edge, sleeves and collar have similar bands. The waist is arranged surplice style.

—There is a new color coming in, which it is prophesied is to be the one particular tone of the season—Flamme de Ponch, the amethyst tone of spirit when subjected to fire. A pretty gown in this was made in brocatelle broche of subdued coloring, as a polonaise, with passementerie ornaments. These brocades are sometimes a mixture of wool and silk, with conventional floral patterns, such as we have generally employed as furnishing materials, and these will be the fashion in the near future.

—For spring and summer dresses India silks have come in new and large designs of flower branches, leaves, vine stripes, and in many Persian patterns thickly covering the surface, or else with Persian stripes alternating with plain stripes of China blue, old rose, or grayish green. The gray India silks are far more delicate and among the most refined of all, with their deeper toned gray figures. For those with gay tastes, the cashmere patterns of palms in bandana and Oriental colors will no doubt be suitable.

—A new and handsome trimming placed on the hems of double cashmere gowns and soft cloth woolen stuffs is leather, either untanned of a beige hue, with embroidery or metal threads, or black morocco in a deep red ground. All the patterns originate in the Empire modes. In fact the Empire is coming generally to the fore, and for young girls nothing is likely to be so much worn as the Empire styles, the sack almost covering the bust, the waist very short, the bows at the back of the waist reaching to the shoulder blades, and the bodice itself crossing back and front, the skirt undraped but trimmed toward the hem.

—The Directoire and Empire designs and colors have become so gradually popular that they will be continued the spring and summer; they are already seen in the bright stuffs imported for the first spring dresses. The spring woollens are twilled serges of a solid color in the fashionable shades of grayish green, metal blue, old rose, or sable brown, to be used as a long redingote, which opens over a brocaded front—a vest and a skirt breadth—showing a ground of the prevailing color. There ought to be colors in contrast such as beige figures on Empire green, copper on ecru, blue on gray, and blue on old rose, Gay Persian borders of great width are woven at the foot of some of these gowns, and a narrower border is added for trimming the bodice.

—The "Hading" jacket is a stylish and graceful garment which importers report as being very popular just now in London and Paris. It is cut in simple coat style and made variously of fur, Krimmer, heavy matelasse, and also of plain dark moss green velvet or black velvet opening over a white corded silk waist coat when of the latter color, and of deep pine yellow Ottoman when of the green. Silk soutache, extra wide, and matching the jacket in color, nearly covers the entire surface of the silken vest. The sleeves are close and long, and there is a very high collar and deep wrist trimming of sable fur.

—The more modest bodices, being only half low at the neck and with full sleeves that cover the arms almost to the elbows, are taking the place of the low necks of the evening dresses, which have mere straps on the shoulders for sleeves, by the women of fashion. Some of these new half low bodices are gathered full over the bust, they may be cut round in the neck or pointed in V shape, or else in square pompadour fashion. The back is also gathered if desired at the neck and waist line, and the broad sash is used to give the short Empire waist effect. These are very becoming to slight figures. To those who do not wish to conceal the graceful taper of the waist we will say that the long pointed corsages are still worn, and we think a good plan is to have the bodice made long enough to wear over the skirt when desired, and when you wish to wear the sash, put the waist under the skirt.

—The continued mild weather we have been having up to the end of last week has given us a foretaste of spring, and already dry goods stores are blossoming with new cotton goods. The Scotch ginghams, sateens, and other goods for midsummer dresses are displayed in the windows. Green and yellow shades are the novelties in ginghams and are found in yellow on the stripes, in corded yellow stripes on white, and in plaids, while the green shades are not confined to white combinations, but are striped and barred with brown, with old rose, or mahogany in many irregular lines, and in plaids as large as those of the gayest Scotch tartans. Red and white ginghams in stripes, blocks, and plaids came into favor last summer and are again repeated both in bright and dull hues, in cerise, in brick red, in old rose, in dull copper, and in bright crimson. The gray and white striped gighams and the clear blue stripes alternating with gray will make cool looking summer gowns for conservative tastes, while newer combinations have stone, old rose, and blue stripes together, or brown, buff, and mahogany red, or ombre stripes of green, or of rose with brown separated by white cords. They say that cotton will reign supreme next summer and certainly the Scotch and French weaves are so lovely that no woman could object to wearing them. The Empire styles lend themselves readily to all the thin fabrics and are just the thing to make in the prevailing mode. The Directoire will perhaps be banished as only fitted for the richer materials of the winter season.

HORSE NOTES.

—The approaches to Jerome Park are being improved.

—Kingston, Firenzi, Sir Dixon, Larchmont and Donnybrook have been declared out of the Suburban handicap.

—Byron McClelland has purchased from George Cadwalader the chestnut colt 2, by Fonso, dam Miss McGowan, by Springbok.

—McAuliffe, who has charge of the horses Ocean and California, at New Orleans, is a brother of Jack McAuliffe, the prize fighter.

—The party of horsemen from Philadelphia who went to Woodward's big sale of trotters, at Lexington, are expected home on Thursday February 21st.

—Captain S. S. Brown has been asked by George Hankins to name a price on his 'Captain's Brown' entire stable, with the single exception of Troubadour.

—J. E. Madden, of Philadelphia, has sold to H. M. Davis, of Chicago, the black gelding Wilkins, 6 years old, by George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Patchen, for $2,500.

—Barnes has not been seen in the saddle much of late. The fact of it is his employer, Tucker, is averse to risking the crack light weight in scrambles over bad tracks.

—The chestnut gelding T. T. S., 2.19½, by Melrose, has been sold by T. Sweet, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., to the agents of a German horseman for the reported sum of $9000.

—Champagne Charlie, the crack 2 year old of last year, has developed into a large roomy looking animal, and the injuries he received to his leg last fall are rapidly disappearing.

—The Los Angeles Association has offered a purse for all aged pacers, to be decided next spring. Adonis, Gold Leaf, Almont Patchen, Yolo Maid and Johnston are asked to start.

—The highest priced animal sold at the Brasfield sale was the bay 2 year old filly Lady Prospect, by Lord Russell, dam Prospect Maid, 2.23¼, by George Wilkes. Price, $5,000

—The bay filly Mary Linn, by Messenger Chief, which was sold for $1425 at the Woodard sale, Lexington, Ky., is a full sister to Messenger Girl, out of the dam of Prince Wilkes (2.14¾). Messenger Girl is the property of William M. Singerly.

—George Forbes, of Woodstock, Canada, has sold Blizzard and O. K. to Mr. Kidd, of Listowell. Blizzard is a bay horse by Onward, 2.25¼, out of Little Fortune, by Scott's Thomas. O. K. is a 3 year old by Brown Wilkes out of the dam of Oliver K., 2.16¼.

—The stallion Anteeo, record 2.16½, by Electioneer, dam Columbine by A. W. Richmond was purchased for $30,000 by S. A. Browne & Co., of Kalamazoo, and M. R. Bissell, of Grand Rapids, Mich., at Lexington, Ky., on Thursday Feb., 21st.

—Mr. D. T. Pulsifer, the well known turfman, has transferred his entire lot of broodmares and the stallion Punster, by King Ban, dam Puzzle, to Hon. J. H. Mulligan, of Lexington, who is going into the breeding business quite extensively.

—D. B. Herrington stakes that the Hudson River Driving Park Association has decided to give two guarantee stakes of $5000 each, with 6 per cent. entrance fee, at the summer meeting in August. The classes will be 2.24 and 2.30, payable in four payments of $75.

—The chestnut stallion Colonel West, by Almont out of the dam of the pacer Billy S., 2.14½, has been purchased by Dr. Lyford, of Minneapolis, from T. C. Roberts, of St. Joseph, Mo. This horse is the sire of Lorene, 2. 15½; Westmont, 2.24; Mable H., 2.29; and others.

—When Merrill & Scott, sold their half interest in Patron it was stipulated that they should receive two of the first foals got by him at the Forest City Farm. The ones selected were the fillies Patti Hunter and Sequel. Patti Hunter is out of the famous pacing mare Mattie Hunter, while Sequel's dam was Secret, 2.20½, by Strathmore out of a daughter of the mare that produced Tucker, 2.19.

—The value of trotting bred colts will soon be largely determined by the number and value of its stake engagements. This is already the case with running bred youngsters. Entries for the stakes of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders will close on March 11 at the Secretary's office, room 131, No. 1 Broadway, New York city. These stakes are open to the world, the only qualification necessary being that nominations must be owned by members, or the get of stallions owned or stood by members of the association. Ten stakes will be decided at Detroit next September, one in 1890, five in 1891, and two in 1892.

—The trotters are getting "on top." Twelve of them sold for $171 000, an average of $14,250. Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, paid $60,000 for seven horses—three 3 year olds, three 2 year olds, all by Guy Wilkes, and one 7 year old mare out of the dam of Sable Wilkes. The young mare Bosque Bonita was sold to a foreigner for $10,000; the bay mare Mary Jansen also brought $10,000, and so did Blue Grass Hambletonian. On Thursday Feb. 21, Anteeo (2.16¼) was sold for $30,000, and on the same day Bell Boy brought $51,000 at the Woodward sale in Kentucky. This should be encouraging to the breeder of trotting horses.

—James Snowden, a celebrated English jockey, died recently at Doncaster, aged 43 years. In 1864 Snowden won the St. Leger with Blair Athol. In the Derby of 1871 he rode Mr. Merry's King of the Forest, and made a dead heat of it with Mr. Cartwright's Albert Victor for Second place to Baron Rothschild's famous Favonius. He distinguished himself in the Oaks on many occasions, and also in other interesting contests. He steered Northampton and Dresden China in the Northamptonshire stakes in two successive years. He also won on Beauclerc in the Middle Park plate, Sweetsauce in the Steward's cup, and on Paganini in the Great Ebor handican.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. $2 per year.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, MAR. 7, 1889.

You will find
G. R. Spigelmyer's
RACKET STORE
in Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.
Everything under regular prices.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Inauguration day was wet—visitors to Washington were wet outside and tried their best to prevent being dry inside.

——We learn of the death on Thursday evening of last week, at Howard, of Robt. Cooke, Sen., father of Sheriff Robt. Cooke.

——The season for musical conventions seems to have closed, the conventions at Zion and Jacksonville winding up these gatherings.

——There was a break in temperature on Friday, the weather becoming milder. Saturday and Sunday were damp with an occasional sprinkle of rain.

——A lamp exploded in A. L. Katherman's residence, last week, setting fire to a stand and floor, but was discovered before it had made much headway.

——The way some wag puts it there are fifty Republican applicants for the post office at Spring Mills. Well, if they find a better one than Pealer, they are lucky.

——Henry Krumrine, of Spring Mills, who has been confined some two months from a trouble with one of his feet, which has caused him much suffering, is not improving.

——A Clearfield county man is blamed for starving his cows to death. That's bad but the account last week that a girl had died in same place for want of food, is worse yet.

——Bellefonte haa a lively boro election, from all accounts. The Democrats are the ones that laughed when it was over. Kichline, got there in bright array. Sylvester couldn't crawl *little cakes*, (Kichline).

——Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Wm. Goodhart, Miss Flora Love and Mrs. Sadie Bushman, have left for Altoona to attend the Convention of the Womans Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbytery of Huntingdon.

——The Centre Hall town council organized on Monday eveniny—Jas. Coldren and D. K. Geiss were sworn as newly elected members, J. D. Murray was chosen president and A. S. Kerlin secretary. Simon Harper took the oath as burgess.

——The house of Robert Cooper, in Snow Shoe, Centre county, was destroyed by fire Wednesday night last, with all its contents. The family escaped by means of ladders placed at the second story windows, clad only in their night clothing.

——J H. Lattimore, a Southern railway man, was in Charleston the other day, when the first snow fall of years occurred and says everybody quit work and ran out upon the sidewalk in his shirt sleeves and bareheaded, while ladies came out on the street and held out their hands trying to catch a handful.

——The preachers are not so badly off after all, as the Andover "Review" finds that in large parishes their salaries equal those of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in secondary parishes they equal those of the college professors, and in the country they equal those of the country doctors.

——Two sons of Mr. Benjamin Peters, of Woodland, Clearfield county, were coasting on Wednesday last and when near the end of the ride the sled somehow was turned out of its course and struck a telegraph pole. One of the boys was instantly killed and the other had his leg broken.

——The following news from an adjoining county sounds as though civilization had died out in Clearfield: A daughter of Mrs. Merritt, of Clearfield, died last Saturday of cold and hunger. The overseers of Boggs township, to whom the family had been turned over by the Clearfield authorities, have been arrested for neglect of duty.

——Prof. Wolf, and other friends of progress and education, at Spring Mills, are making an effort to establish an academy in the Grenoble hotel building, which has been closed for over a year. The building would be quite suitable for such a purpose and the site is a pleasant one with an elevation to take in all the surrounding country.

——One of the possibilities we mentioned of in our last issue that might bring the Harrison train to Centre Hall and cause it to lie over here, has happened, only a little later. On Sunday night a mass of rock fell in on the track in Beaver dam tunnel, causing a delay of trains.

——An agricultural paper says: "Every paper in the United States ought to occasionally keep the fact before its readers that burnt corn is a sure cure for hog cholera. The best way is to take a pile of corn and effectually scorch it and give the affected hogs free access to it."

——The third of Mr. Loneberger's triplets died on Saturday and was buried on Sabbath morning—its two companions having died last fall. These children were born April 9, 1888, and seemed healthy and strong for several months when two of them were taken ill, and died within a week of each other.

—In the haste required to obtain Harrison's inaugural for this issue, some of the parts became disarranged.

The two complete paragraphs bottom of 2nd column, are the beginning of the inaugural. In the 3rd column the paragraphs beginning "The protective policy," and "Mill fires were lighted" come next. This should follow the 1st paragraph in 1st column. Then should follow paragraph in 2nd column beginning "It must not be assumed," then in lower end of 3rd column should come the paragraph beginning "I have a right,"—this tracing will help the reader out of the mix.

Comes Home to Roost.

The Philadelphia *Record* started the following extract on the road two years ago. It has been published in every paper in the country once or twice since, and it is again on the road. It is good reading any time:

"What shall I teach my daughter?"

Teach her that 100 cents make $1.

Teach her how to arrange the parlor and library.

Teach her to say "no," and mean it, or "yes," and stick to it.

Teach her how to wear a calico dress, and do it like a queen.

Teach her how to sew on buttons, darn stockings and mend gloves.

Teach her to dress for comfort and health as well as appearance.

Teach her to make her sleeping room the neatest room in the house.

Teach her that tight lacing is uncomely as well as very injurious to health.

Teach her how to cultivate flowers and make and keep the kitchen garden.

Teach her to regard morals and habits, and not money, in selecting her associates.

Teach her to observe the old rule, "A place for everything and everything in its place."

Teach her the important truism that the more she lives within her income the more she will save, and the farther she will get away from the poor house.

Teach her that a good, steady, churchgoing mechanic, farmer, clerk or teacher, without a cent, is worth more than forty loafers or non-producer in broadcloth.

License Court.

License court was held on Tuesdays The refusals for licenses are Mr. Dehaa, at Howard, the distillery on Spring creek. and Mrs. Haas at Roopsburg. The two applications from Millheim, Musser and Bibby, and that of Mr. Robb at Nittany, were held over until Monday next. All the other applications, were granted. The following is a list of those granted:

W. R. Teller, Bellefonte.
G B. Brandon, " "
Daniel Garman, " "
David J. Meyer, Centre Hall.
Jos. S. Showers, Philipsburg.
Jas Passmore, " "
S. B. Row, " "
William Parker, " "
Peter Ascroft, " "
A. Kohlbecker, Boggs. twp.
D. H. Ruhl, Gregg, "
N. W. Eby. Haines, "
O. W. Van Valin & Co. Penn twp.
Reuben V. Shaffer, " "
Gottlieb Haag, Spring "
Mary C. Nolan, Snow Shoe "
John G, Uzzle, " "

General Hastings Kicked by a Horse.

After the parade was dismissed a horse ridden by one of the aids of Grand Marshal Beaver backed up against Adjutant Generral Hastings' horse and kicked General Hastings in the left leg and then kicked General Hastings' horse. General Hastings was immediately taken to his room at the Riggs House and put to bed. At midnight he was suffering a good deal of pain. General Hastings' brother, who is a physician, is attending him, and says he does not think any bones are broken.

Will Leave.

Rev. T. Land, pastor of the Centre Hall Ref. charge, has finally concluded to accept the call from the Meadville, Pa., charge, and the church authorities which met in this place on Tuesday, agreed to grant him a dismissal. At the same meeting Rev. W. H. Groh, was granted a dismissal from the Boalsburg charge, having accepted a call from the Ref. charge at Meyerstown, Pa.

DOTS.—Yony Deininger has put large front windows in the new store room he is now finishing in his new building near the station.

Two fine new dwelling houses are to go up the coming season, near the railroad station—one on the Wilson farm and one by A. P. Luse

The grounds immediately around the station are getting to look like a big lumber yard—the prop timber and board piles are getting large.

Next the station folks will put on airs and want to secede from our boro and set up a corporation of their own.

FALL AND WINTER.

Get a new suit and overcoat from Montgomery & Co., Tailors, Bellefonte. They are so much cheaper than ready made clothing. They have also a full stock of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Gentlemen's Furnishings.

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors,
Bellefonte.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

——See Fauble's stock before purchasing.

——Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte, for fine clothing.

——If you wish to be well dressed in latest styles, go to Fleming, Bellefonte.

——Merchant Wm. Pealer, of Spring Mills, made a narrow escape from being elected justice of the peace, at the late election in Gregg twp.

——A dollar saved is a dollar earned, which can be done by buying clothes from the Rochester Clothing House, Bellefonte.

——The insurance on buildings covered with slate or metal roofing is much less than those covered with shingles—see ad. U. R. Co. 2t

——Samuel Ripka has sold the real estate formerly owned by Elisabeth Garies, in Potter twp., to G. W. White and J. O. Stover.

——Lewins employes none but the best workmen in his tailoring establishment at Bellefonte, and has the finest cutter in the state in his employ.

——Fleming, the fashionable tailor Bellefonte, has gained quite a reputation for cheap and well made suits.

——Colonel Austin Curtin, of Bellefonte, having received an appointment at the state reformatory, will take up his residence at Huntingdon.

——Powers' immense stock of boots and shoes and low prices is what makes hings lively at their store at Bellefont

——Prof. Scull, one of the best brass band instructors in this part of the state, has been spending a few days with our band, from which our boys will, no doubt, profit greatly.

——The Philad. Branch has opened up its fall stock of clothing. An immense stock of fall and winter overcoats can be be found there for your inspection. They have overcoats in all styles, price and quality. Remember the Philad. Branch when in need of clothing.

——On Tuesday as the train bearing President-elect Harrison and party to Washington stopped at Bridgport, just opposite Harrisburgh, an amateur photographer asked permission of the General to take his picture, to which request he nodded his assent. Opening the door, the General called Russell and his wife, and Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Lord to come out with him and Mrs. Harrison and have their photographs taken. Of course they all complied, while the nurses held Benjamin and Mary McKee up at the window, Russell's baby, Marthena, being in the other car at the time. The young amature hastily adjusted his tripod, and, waving his hand for them to prepare, he uncovered the lense for a moment and then politely doffed his cap. The train moved up a little and so did the boy, and coming closer he secured a second picture. The General inquired his name and he said it was Hugh Beaver, and one of the crowd of boys called out that he was the son of Governor Beaver, whereupon Mr, Russell Harrison opened the gate and assisted the little fellow up the steps and the General shook his hand and told him to give his regards to his father, the Governor. As the train moved off Mrs. McKee requested the young artist to send her one of the photographs, and he promised to do so, "provided," said he, "I have secured a good picture."

Aaronsburg.

Wm. Ettinger, of Woodward received internal injuries which may result seriously while helping unload a heavy piece of timber, at Coburn which slipped from the wheel striking him on the breast.

Ira Gramly has hired to George Kister, for one year for $150, and will move into Kister's tenant house on April 1st.

A child of Ben Haffley, aged about three years was buried on last Sunday.

Frank Holloway of Wisconsin who left Aaronsburg for the west twelve years ago is at present here on a visit among his friends and acquaintances.

Barber Springer of Millheim expects to move into Mrs Shefflers house in this town but continue his business of barbering in Millheim.

——For a fine and cheap winter suit go to Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte.

——Frank Bowersox, one of Ferguson twp's. sterling Democrats, gave our sanctum a call.

——For cheap clothing go to the Rochester clothing house. Bellefonte.

——Go to Fauble's clothing house for a fine suit of clothing and save money

——W. R. Mattern, commissioner's clerk, died of pneumonia, at his home, in Unionville, on last Sunday morning.

——Fauble keeps the finest stock of ready made clothing in the county and cannot be undersold by any competitor.

——Penns creek got on a tear on Tuesday in Union county. The ice broke up and created a jam and backed water for several miles. Fences and several bridges were washed away.

——Powers' shoe store is having a big rush for boots and shoes at this season, and as usual are well prepared to meet it. They have an immense stock of new goods which embraces everything in the line of foot wear. Lumbermen's gums boots, and all kinds of boots for teamsters, and workmen, at lower prices than ever. Ladies' and gents' dress shoes and in fact anything you want to see in the line of boots and shoes at lowest prices, at Powers' shoe store, Bellefonte.

It is a matter of regret that whenever there is an election of any kind, or any other affair of a public nature in this town, a few persons have the most disgusting habit of attempting to create a church prejudice, by a foul slander that a church is taking a band in it and is doing so and so. We are glad that the sincere members of all our churches look upon this conduct with contempt. It is about time the persons guilty of it, lend themselves to something more creditable, than trying to create bad feelings and animosities between different churches and the members thereof, in order to gratify a low desire for strife, and use elections and other occasions for so unholy a purpose. The foulness of such work should cause the willing authors of it to be shunned by all who have the cause of Christianity and the good and peace of the community at heart. We trust our community will not hear of a repetition of such work—there has been too much of it in the past few years, and it has attracted attention abroad; we can assure the ones engaging in it, that it is nauseating to the sincere members of all churches.

Possibly one of the York county barn burners has been caught. A dispatch dated York, Pa., Feb. 28, says:

Since the burning of Mrs. Margaret Wentz's barn, near McSherrystown, on the 22d of January, suspicions were directed against Rosie E. Wentz, a domestic in the family. It was she who had on different occasions found matches and other combustibles in the barn and also found a letter warning L. Baughman, in whose shed Mrs. Wentz's cattle were placed after the fire, that the shed would also be destroyed.

William Stackhouse, a Pinkerton detective, who was employed by the Codorus and Manheim Insurance Companies determined on the girls arrest, and when he informed her that he had proofs of her guilt she confessed, and only giving as her reason that she was possessed of the devil.

She was brought to York this morning and taken before Alderman Sherwood, who committed her to jail. She is quite a pretty girl, about 16 years of age. Her confession was not made public.

The Altoona mountain theatre was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning.

There has been a drop in wheat, corn and oats, in the eastern market.

EXTRA OFFER.

Any one sending us the names of three new subscribers with the cash for one year, will get a copy of the REPORTER one year free.

Married.

On February 26th, at Spring Mills, by J. Shambach, Mr. David S. Lingle and Lydia E. Smith, both of Spring Mills, Pa.

List of Jurors.

SPECIAL COURT, 1 MONDAY, APRIL.

Miles, Jno A Miller, J W Snyder. Potter, J A Slack, Jas Stahl. Walker, Wm Clevensline, Christ Swartz, D Harshbarger. Union, R A Hall. Philipsburg, G R Mack. Ferguson, Frank Bowersox, A J Tate, G W Homan. Spring, Geo Cox. Haines, H D Kramer, C A Weaver, G M Weaver, Geo Shafer. College, J S Foster. Howard twp., S B Leathers. Rush, T Duncan, O Vale, A Gill. Penn, Jas Gephart. Bellefonte, J Reed, J Schofield, J D Sourbeck. Harris, H Hosterman. Halfmoon, H M'Affee. Boggs, M. Lucas, A C Curtin, E Hancock, D Watson.

GRAND JURORS.

4 MONDAY, APRIL.

Curtin, W Wentzel, C Singer. Milesburg, J M'Thomas, W C Wilky. Huston, R Robeson. Miles, S Frank. Millheim, And Campbell. Snowshoe, W Shope, G Witherite, T Cokly, B Videfer. Huston, G M Brown. Penn, W C Huller. Patton, G S Stevenson. Bellefonte, J Howly, A Stott. Philipsburg, A Fleck. Harris, N H Ziegler. Worth, H Spanogle. Spring, W J Dale. Ferguson, J T M'Cormick. Marrion, John Hoy. College, Geo Williams. Gregg. D Burrell.

TRAVERSE JURORS—4 MONDAY.

Millheim, H Breon, J Syigelmyer, Curtin, W M'Closky, Bellefonte, H McCafferty, L Pennington, M Armor, T C Brown, G L Smith, J Irwin, jr., Walker, J A Emerick, College, C Foster, E Thomas, Gregg, M L Rishel, W H Musser, Spring, S Haverly, W Bilger, S Poorman, Ferguson, W J Meyer, Union, O Underwood, Haines, J A Haines, W Barnhart, B F Burd, J M Weaver, Snowshoe, J Wittaker, J Nyman, Centre Hall, J W Wolf, Halfmoon, J Gray, J W Seller, Penn, S Ard, H E Duck, Philipsburg, D W Holt, C C Crowell, W H Lehman, J A Wolf, W E Burchfield, Harris, J Hetting er. Milesburg, J P Shop, Benner, S J Dale, R Corl, Howard, M Confer.

2nd WEEK, APRIL.

Philipsburg, L C Brinton, O Mattern H Lehman, G S Flegel, O P Jones Howard tp., J A Woodward, Milesburg J Miles, Ferguson, S Elder, G Kichline T Decker, Bellefonte C M Garman, F W Crider, A Brockerhoff, G N Jackson, Potter, W A Farner, H Sankey, Centre Hall, W Sandoe, Penn, S M Ulrich, Boggs, F Poorman, Spring, F Musser, Union, G W Morrison, J Irwin, Harris, J Geiswite, Gregg, Frank Fisher, Spring, M Williams, Miles, Menry Meyer, Unionville, L B Bathurst.

——Ready-made clothing of every description and quality at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte.

—— Fleming, the fashionable tailor, Bellefonte, makes the cheapest and best fitting suits in the county.

Musical College.—The 35 session of six weeks, opens Monday evening, April 29, for the teaching of young ladies in vocal and instrumental music Address,

F. C. MOYER, Director,
7mar4t Freeburg, Pa.

Our hearts go up to Him who can alone properly reward the kind people of Centre Hall for their appreciation of our joy and the kindness shown us during the short stay of our three lit le girls, and their sympathy and help, during their sickness and death. we will not soon forget.

DELLA LONBERGER.
GEORGE LONBERGER.

WOODLAND COAL.

Woodland coal, just from the mines,—eaves no cinder—for sale at the Centr all roller mill. Best fuel for summer 4t

ONCE A WEEK.

This wondrously progressive and brilliant paper has paid $10,000 for a serial story by Frank R. Stockton, author of "The Lady or the Tiger," "Rudder Grange," "The Late Mrs. Null," "The Great War Syndicate," etc., entitled Ardis Claverden. This new novel deals with adventure, romance, and humor, and is in this gifted authors happiest vein. It will be profusely illustrated. It opens in No. 21, out March 9. In addition, an illustrated novel, complete, by Edgar Saltus, will be given in this number, bearing the title, "The Girl with the Naked Eye." The London Letter is by the Honorable Lewis Wingfield: Society, by Hans Kinckerbocker; Boston Gossip, by A. Mayflower; Popular Science, by Dr. Andrew Wilson, F. R. S.; Book Reviews by the sparkling Mayo W. Hazeltine; Poems, Essays, and Sketches, by the foremost authors of the day. The Editorials are by Mayo W. Hazeltine and Bleckely Hall. 23 pages. A complete Novel, illustrated, by the brilliant Saltus. The opening chapters of Frank R. Stockton's serial. All for ten cents. It is not to be wondered at that Once A Week is a marvelous success. This is what our families want every Saturday The best authors. The best articles. And absolutely fitted for the family circle. Our readers should try one number and judge for themselves.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1889.

PUBLIC SALE OF 116 HEAD OF LIVE STOCK, will be exposed at public sale at the residence of the subscriber, 3 miles east of Boalsburg and 2 miles east of Linden Hall station in Potter township, on Tuesday, March 26, 1889 commencing at 9 a. m. sharp, the following property: 7 horses, good and young, described as follows: One dark brown Morgan horse 7 years old, weight 1420 pounds; good work horse, clear of blemish; 2 mares with foal, one a Clydesdale, one a good single driver; one five year old horse, good worker and good driver; one four year old sorrel mare, good worker; one light bay three year old Hambletonian horse will make a good gentle driver; one brown mare, is a good and safe driver; one yearling horse colt. The above described horses are all clear of blemish. 10 good milch cows, 6 of them will be fresh about the time of the sale, one of them, a Guernsey, 1 Kentucky Short horn Bull, 8 head of Fat Cattle, 10 head of young Cattle, 56 head of sheep, 1 a Cotswool Buck, 4 yearling Shropshire Ewes, 51 good heavy ewes, 2 breeding sows, 14 head of shoats, 10 light shoats, 1 4-horse broad wheel wagon, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, Osborne binder, 1 Dodge reaper and mower combined, hosier drill, hay ladders, hay rake, 1 good hench cultivator, latest improved, 3-horse cultivator, lot of single cultivators, Centre Hall corn planter, 1 corn plow, 1 big wagon bed, field roller, 3 double shovel plows, 3 3 Syracuse plows, 2 of them steel beams, the other metal beams, 3 harrows, grain-cradle; mowing scythe and briar hook, fanning mill, cutting-box, bag wagon, harpoon hay fork with rope and pulleys, 1 long sled, 1 lumber sled, patent stable cleaner, wheelbarrow, set breechbands, 3 set front gears, 1 set tug harness, plow gears, 6 housing, 3 set of check lines, 1 4-horse line, 1 6-horse line, 3 heavy blind bridles, 4 bridles for tugs, a lot of hair collars, 4 sets new fly-nets, lot of lead reins and choke straps, 1 wagon saddle, 1 dexter queen spring buggy, 1 2-seated extention top carriage with full leather top, 2 good buggy poles, 2 sleighs, 1 set double harness, and a great many other articles, including 4 milk cans with cooling trough and elevator, seed corn by the bushel, corn in ear, seed barley, timothy seed, 3-5ths of grain in ground &c., &c. Cook stove and other household goods, Terms easy, and made known at sale.

William Goheen, LOT W. KIMPORT.
Auctioneer.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 95	Oats new	$ 28
Wheat, white	90	Rye	50
Corn,	42	Barley, No. 1	45

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 85	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 60	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail	1 20
Middlings per ton	22 00	Chop retail	1 5

TUESDAY MARCH 12.

PUBLIC SALE.—THERE WILL BE EXPOSED to public sale at the residence of the undersigned 2 miles east of Boalsburg and 1 mile south of Linden Hall on Tuesday March 12 the following described personal property: 1 span gray mules 9 years old weighing 1100 each. 1 black mule 6 years old weighing 900, 1 yearling colt, 4 cows 1 fresh middle of April, 1 short horn bull weighing 1700, 1 yearling short horn bull, 9 head of young cattle all short horn, 10 head of sheep, 1 broad wheel plantation wagon with ladders and blue bed, 1 spring wagon, 1 trotting buggy, 2 plows, 1 Buckeye cultivator, 1 one horse cultivator, 1 double shovel plow, 1 lightning hayknife, 1 lightning crosscut saw, 1 set cruppers, 1 set double harness, 3 flynets, 1 wagon saddle, 1 coal stove, churn horse, etc. A credit of one year will be given. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

Wm. Goheen Auct. CYRUS DURST.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14th.

PUBLIC SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL sell at public sale on March 14th, 1½ miles west of Centre Hall, the following property: 2 harrows, 4 new wiard plows with jointer and wheel, cultivators, 2 two horse wagons, 1 truck wagon one two seated buggy, 1 light 2 horse family carriage, 1 wind mill, 1 cutting box, 1 set of light harness for 2 horses, 1 single harness, 1 No. 5 Osborn mower, 1 No. 8 self-rake harvester, 1 pair of tug harness, plow gears, chaines, forks, 2 breading mares, 1 with foal, 1 two year old percheron mare 1 eight month colt, 6 cows all fresh by time of sale. 2 holstine heifiers, and young cattle, 1 Holstine cow, 2 breeding sows, 10 shoats, 1 cooking stove, 1 new Cooly three-can creamery, 1 workbench with vice attached, meat chopper, and a great many other articles.

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock.

PETER HOFFER.

THURSDAY MARCH 14.

PUBLIC SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED OFfers at public sale on his premises 1 mile east of Wolfe's Store on Thursday March 14th at half past nine o'clock a. m., the following described valuable personal property: Three work horses one a fine driver and 2 two year old colts; 2 four horse wagons, four inch tire wheel, good two horse wagon, 10 good milk cows some will be fresh about the time of the sale among them two Holstein one Durham and one fine young Jersey cow, spring wagon, top Buggy, bob sled; 2 log sleds, Champion mower good as new, eleven head of young cattle, Excelsior reaper combined, one horse rake, grain drill, land roller, two harrows, 2 spring tooth harrows, 2 two horse cultivators, 1 horse cultivator, four plows, 1 young Holstein bull; corn planter; corn scraper; grain cradle, scythe; fanningmill; 2 one bushel measure; 2 hay forks, ropes and pulleys complete, threshing machine; shaker, straw carrier and Centre Hall power, all in good condition Marsh patent feed cutter, patent jack, 2 sets of cruppers, 10 shoats, Chesterwhite sow with pigs, set yankee harness, 3 sets of flynets, team line, team saddle, 2 tripple trees, double trees, single trees, 3 spreads, 4 pair of check lines, plow lines, bridles; collars, fifth chain, 3 pair of hay ladders; wood ladder, 3 pair of breast chains; butt chains; 24 cow chains; 25 foot ladder; broad axe; two work benches, grindstone; meat bench; grubbing hoe, a lot of carpenter tools, lot of bags; dinner bell, cider barrels; tubs; potatoes by the bushel, corn by the bushel seed corn by the bushel, hay by the ton, applebutter by the gallon, bedsteads, table, cupboard, crocks, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

☞Ball playing strictly forbidden on the premises. Terms will be made known on day of sale. C. BRUMGARD.

D. M. Morris Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT RESIdence of the undersigned at Farmers Mills, on Friday, March 15, at 10 o'clock, the following property, 3 good work horses, one with foal, 4 good milch cows, all about fresh, 1 roan bull 2 years old, 3 head of young cattle, 17 head of sheep, 2 2 horse wagons, one as good as new, 1 good sled, 1 horse hay rake, Excelsior reaper and mower threshing machine, shaker, strap and horse power, hay fork, rope and pulleys, fanning mill, 2 plows, harrow, 2 cultivators, corn planter, corn scraper, set good tug harness, 4 flynets, lot of horse gears, lot of forks and rakes, grind stone, iron kettle, scalding trough, and numerous other articles. JACOB NEESE.

D. H. Ruhl, auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

PUBLIC SALE.—ABOUT 1½ MILES EAST OF Centre Hall, on Thursday, March 21.

Five head of Horses, two being breeding mares one with foal, 2 black Percheron colts, matches, three and four years old, will work single or double, one yearling colt, five milk cows, will be fresh about time of sale, one Holstein bull, 11 head young cattle, 15 head sheep, one Southdown ram, 3 chesterwhite breeding sows, 18 shoats, 2 thoroughbred Chesterwhite boars, Johnson blinder, one plantation wagon 4 inch tire, sulky, one horse cutter, grain drill, hayrake, hand cornsheller, hayfork plows, harrows, single and double trees, spreads, set of front gears, two sets flynets, two sets single harness, set blacksmith tools, breastchains, cowchains, Cooly Creamery, good as new, rakes shaking forkes, and other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. N. Leitzel, Auct. A. P. KRAPE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1889.

PUBLIC SALE.—THERE WILL BE EXPOSED to public sale at the residence of the undersigned, 2½ miles west of Centre Hall, on Tuesday, March 19, at 1 o'clock, the following discribed personal property, to wit: 4 head of horses, 1 five year old mare, 1 three year old mare, 1 two year old mare, 1 three year old horse, 20 head of sheep, six milk cows, 3 heifers, 7 mo. old, 2 two year old heifers, ¾ Holstein bull, 2 fat steers, 2 fine breeding sows will have pig about first week in March, 14 shoats, 1 top buggy, cider barrels, 60 ft. tubing for pumps, 90 lbs barbed wire, 3 square harrows, 2 one horse cultivators, and other articles not mentioned in the above.

A credit of one year will be given.

Wm. Goobeen, JOSHUA T. POTTER.
Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1889.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE OFFERED AT public sale, by the undersigned about 1¾ miles west of Centre Hall, the following personal property: 1 black Norman horse, 1 brood mare half Morgan, 1 yearling colt, 2 cows, 3 head of young cattle, 1 breeding sow, Champion reaper & mower combined, threshing machine, shaker and horse power, 1 hay rake, 2 grain cradles, 1 bob sled, 2 two horse wagons, 1 truck wagon, 1 wheel barrow, 2 set hay ladders, 1 set tug harness, 2 set single harness, 1 land roller, 3 plows, 2 small cultivators, 1 large cultivator, 1 harrow, 1 double shovel plow, 2 single shovel plows, 1 fanning mill, 1 feed cutter, forks, rakes, hay fork, rope and pulleys, hay by the ton, 1 spring wagon, 1 Centre Hall corn planter, 1 sleigh, 1 grind stone, 1 extra good crosscut saw, 2 iron kettles, 1 big 8-day clock (Germany), 1 cook stove, 1 sink, 1 wood chest, tables, chairs, 75 yards carpet, parlor stove, 1 corner cupboard, 1 bureau, 1 sewing machine, bed steads and bedding, 40 gal. copper kettle, wash stands, 1 desk, potatoes by the bushel, 1 mantle clock, corn in the ear.

Sale to begin at 9 o'clock.

U. D. OSMAN.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1889.

PUBLIC SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL offer at public sale at his residence on the Houston farm, about 2 miles east of Centre Hall, on Wednesday, March 13, the following personal property: 4 good work horses, 1 span of mules—a splendid team, 10 head of very fine young cattle, 1 yearling Durham bull, 1 yearling short horn bull, 1 three yearling short horn bull, 12 head of very fine young milk cows, 1 two yearling heifer, springer, 3 two yearling steers, 16 shoats, 3 fine breeding sows with pig, 22 head of Leicester sheep, Empire separator with power and Farquar adjustable jack, 1 small threshing machine with shaker, strap, power, and jack, 1 fanning mill, 2 four horse wagons with new ladders for each, 1 two horse wagon with top bed, 1 bob sled, 1 long sled, family sled with 2 seats, 1 Deering binder, 1 Champion self rake, 1 Champion single mower, grain drill, hay rake, 1 land roller used but one season, 1 bran new U. T. K spring toothed cultivator, 1 Millheim cultivator, 2 corn planters, 1 shovel plow, 1 corn scraper, 4 Oliver chilled plows, 1 Keystone plow, 1 spring-toothed harrow, 3 drag harrows, hay fork with about 80 ft. of rope and pulleys, 4 pair cruppers, 1 set of double harness, 1 set single harness, 8 good hair collars, 6 set of flynets, a lot of bridles, plow lines, 2 pair of check lines, 1 wagon saddle, 1 ladies saddle, 2 strings of bells, about 2 doz. cow ties, a lot of wooden forks, long handle 3 tined forks, long handle 2 tined forks, small sheaf forks, manure forks, scoop shovels, hand rakes, 2 grain cradles, log chain, fifth chain, tongue chains, spread chains, breast chains, grab chain, cant hook double trees, a lot of single trees, 2 crosscut saws, 2 axes, grind stone, dinner bell, iron kettle, meat vessels, tubs, cider barrels, spinning wheels, 1 tin plate stove wood chest, 1 post auger with balance wheel, grubbing hoes, 1 lightning hay knife, bedsteads, bureaus, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to begin at 9 o'clock sharp, when terms will be made known.

J. N. Leitzel, Auctioneer. PETER BREON

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC sale by the undersigned, near Penn Cave, on March 22d, the following property: 2 horses; 3 cows; 3 head of young cattle; 9 head of sheep; 2 shoats; 1 two horse wagon; 1 two horse spring wagon; 1 sled; 1 family sleigh; 1 horse rake; threshing machine; horse power; shaker and strap; 2 plows; 1 harrow; 2 cultivators; 1 corn scraper; 1 corn planter; hay fork rope and pulleys; 1 fanning mill; single trees; double trees; spread chains; log chain; cow chaines; horse gears; flynets; plow lines; check lines; collars; bridles; cook stove and pipe; coal stove; and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A reasonable credit will be given. BENJ. STOVER.

J. N. Leitzel, auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, there will be exposed at public sale at the late residence of Jacob Shaffer, dec'd, in Gregg tp., 1 mile north of Penn Hall, on Tuesday, March 26, the Real Estate of said Jacob Shaffer, dec'd, bounded and described as follows: On the south by public road and lands of Daniel Bartges, on the east by lands of John Stoner, on the north by lands of Daniel Bartges, on the west by lands of John Bartges' heirs and Francis Gramley, containing about 95 ACRES, more or less. Thereon erected a 2 story Dwelling House, a good summer house, bank barn, and necessary outbuildings. Plenty of best spring water at the buildings, A large orchard with the best fruit, different varieties. About 50 acres under cultivation, balance well timbered with prop and spile timber.

TERMS:—⅓ on confirmation of sale, ⅓ in one year, and the balance in two years, all with interest from day of confirmation of sale. The deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. M. L. RISHEL,
Adm'r. of dec'd.

Also at the same time and place the following personal property will be sold by widow of dec'd: 2 good cows, about fresh, 1 yearling calf, 1 brood sow, 1 two horse wagon, sled, harrow, Cultivator, corn planter, corn scraper, 2 flynets, 1 horse hay rake, good reaper, chopper machine, lot of horse gears, 2 cider barrels, boring machine, straw cutter, stands, camp-meeting tent of the best of cloth all complete with the timbers, and numerous other articles. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

SUSAN SHAFFER.

SALE MARCH 27.

PUBLIC SALE.—NEAR TUSSEYVILLE, Wednesday March 27, 2 good work horses, one a sorrel the other a dappel gray, one 5 the other 7 years old, and weighing from 1300 to 1400, sound and well broken for sing'e or double harness; 2 milk cows will be fresh soon; 1 heifer, springer; 2 bulls of good stock; 2 calves full-blooded Jerseys; 10 head shoats; Chesterwhite boar and sow; good Conklin wagon; 1 old wagon; new bob sled; top buggy; spring wagon; land roller; hay rake; windmill; rolling screen; Oliver chilled plow; Camel bal. plow; graincradle; sythe; double and single trees; straw cutter; wagon wheels; sleighbox; 400 lbs. old iron; horsegears; set new yankee harness all complete; 2 horsecolars; housens; checklines; new plowlines; 4 new yankee bridles; set old yankee harness; set single harness with collar and breaststrap; hitching straps; breaststraps with snaps; yoke straps; riding bridle, halters; butt and breast limber log and cow chains; colar and hame straps; hayfork, rope and pulleys; dunghook; hoes; forks; rakes; shovels; grainbags; axe; barrels; 2 bbl vinegar; curry combs and brushes; new flynets; buggynets; bushel and ¾ bu. measures; baskets; spade; hatchet; saws; chisels; harrow, manure sled; tongue chain; iron kettle, Lucia cook stove with utensils, Hathaway stove; corner cupboard; bedsteads; spring bed and mattress; ½ doz. cane seat chairs; rocking chair; kitchen chairs; doughtray; sink; 10 ft. extension table; square table; churn; carpets; tubs; buckets; dishes; crocks; cans; tinware; potatoes by the bushel, &c. Sale at 12 o'clock.

Wm. Goheen Auct. WM. GROSSMAN.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, executor of Jacob Gingerich, dec'd, late of Potter tp., will offer all the real estate of said decedent at public sale in Centre Hall, situate 3 miles west of Centre Hall, on Saturday, March 16th, the following described property: A tract of land containing about 20 ACRES, more or less, of excellent farming land, having there on erected a good house and barn. The land is in high state of cultivation.

TERMS:—5 per cent. cash when farm is knocked off, balance on 1st of April, when deed will be acknowledged. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. GEO. GINGERICH.

MRS. SNIFFINS ON GARDENING AS AN INVESTMENT.

If you own a few foot lot it's not so much to boast of in the way of width on the surphage, but it goes down 4,000 miles deep till you meet the man half way that owns the ground lot on tne other side. Just think of it. Take my advice an' buy a few feet all round you an' 4,000 miles under you and set it out in Vick's plants an' seeds an' it'll be better than puttin' your money out at a hundred per cent., to say nothin' of the health an' the pleasure you'll get. Yes gardenin pays. Ask James Vick, Seedsman, of Rochester, N. Y., for his circular, and see.

McCORMICK BROS, | McCORMICK BROS
CENTRE HALL, | CENTRE HALL, PA.
—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS—
-:- FURNITURE -:-
Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits,
Side Boards, Lounges, Tables,
Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs
Undertaking a Specialty.

Bargains! :-: New Goods!

We are now prepared to have the public call at our store and inspect our new line of goods. They were selected with the greatest care and embrace an endless variety of new designs and patterns worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Our line of Fancy Plaids, Tricots, Fall Prints, and All-Wool